

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

VOLUME XLVIII, NUMBER 22.
WHOLE NUMBER 2475.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1911.

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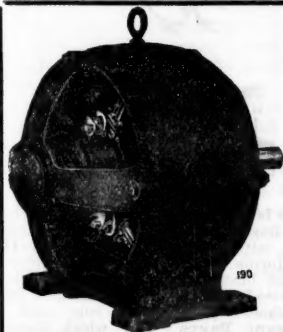
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ERRORS OF THE ANTI-FORTIFICATIONISTS.

A statement was given out in Boston on Jan. 15 signed by prominent public men opposed to the fortifying of the Panama Canal. Among the signers were Richard Olney, former Secretary of State; President Jordan, of Stanford University; William Dean Howells, Bishop Charles P. Anderson, of Chicago; President Faunce, of Brown University; Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago; Judge George B. Holt, of the U.S. District Court; Francis Lynde Stetson, the New York attorney; Miss Ida Tarbell, the author; N. O. Nelson, a St. Louis manufacturer; E. P. Wheeler, a New York attorney, and President Capen, of the American Board.

Six reasons, each beginning with a formidable looking "because," are given for depending upon the agreement of the nations, rather than upon fortifications, to prevent the canal being used against us. The reasons, summarized, are these: That the canal without fortifications would be safer in time of war than if fortified, since The Hague agreement prohibits bombardment of unfortified places; that the original intention of this Government was to prohibit fortifications; that the Suez Canal and the Straits of Magellan have been successfully neutralized; that the United States has never been attacked, but has always been the attacker in a foreign war; that the growth of arbitration treaties since 1902 shows that to be the best way to settle international disputes, and, lastly, that as each entrance to the canal would have to be guarded in time of war by battleships the fortifications would be useless. This last statement is from the words of Chairman David J. Foster, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Only a little examination is needed to show the superficiality of these reasons. As to the first reason, the same line of argument would discourage the fortifying of any of our ports, on the ground that The Hague agreement prohibits bombardment of them, oblivious of the fact that fortification is required to prevent the capture of great capitals with their enormous wealth. Former Senator Foraker has shown, as quoted in our last issue, that the intention of the Senate in adopting the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty was to provide for fortifying. It all depends upon what one means by being the attacked party in an assault. To accuse the United States of having begun every foreign war is to imply it was in the wrong, for, if it was in the right, then the point that it was the first to attack loses all weight. The success of arbitration treaties is no more marked now than in the years gone by. Diplomacy has been settling disputes among nations for generations, but they were not taken up and exploited by the press as they are to-day. Since the year 1902, to which reference is made in the fifth "because," one of the greatest of wars has been fought, and that, too, partly by the troops of the Czar, the first to propose The Hague tribunal. In the last reason is a statement that vitiates the claims put forth in all the others. These words appear:

"We are bound by solemn treaty obligations to see to it that the canal shall be and remain forever open to British ships in time of war, as well as in time of peace, and while it is probably true that no other nation could claim any advantage by virtue of this treaty, it is also true that we have thereby placed ourselves under the moral obligation to maintain an open canal for the ships of all nations at all times, in war as well as in peace."

As we ponder these closing words we can scarcely believe that so well informed a man as former Secretary of State Olney signed such a document. Here the astonishing doctrine is laid down that, after spending nearly four hundred million dollars in constructing a waterway, we are solemnly bound to let any enemy of ours use it "in war as well as in peace." Bringing this extraordinary assertion to the test of possibilities, we would direct the attention of Mr. Olney and his cosigners

to this contingency, which might arise if the United States should put its head into the noose which is thus hung before it, baited with the lure of a high moral purpose. Suppose this country were at war with an Oriental Power, taking such a case merely for the purposes of illustration. Then we should be bound to permit the use of the canal by that Power, even though it would mean the rapid concentration of its fleet upon our Atlantic coast after destroying our Pacific Fleet. If the United States should allow itself to be led into such a position it would deserve to be subjugated by another nation, as it would merit the ridicule of all the other governments of the world. To build the costliest channel of traffic on the globe and then in time of war to say to our dearest enemy: "Come along and use this canal as an approach to the wealth of our Atlantic cities; we made it as much for you as for ourselves. Bring your battleships here and mass them in either ocean as you see fit. We shall not interfere, because 'we are under moral obligations to maintain an open canal for the ships of all nations at all times, in war as well as in peace.'" What would that be but national insanity? We should be pleased indeed if Mr. Olney would interpret the meaning of these words just quoted, which are found at the close of the paper which he signed, or is said to have signed.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has come out strongly for the fortifying of the canal, according to a statement he is said to have made to a correspondent of the Central News, of London, which was published in the New York Sun on Jan. 25. Mr. Carnegie gave his view of the matter in these words: "No nation disputes our right to fortify; our right is as clear as our right to fortify New York or New Orleans, but it is not a warlike project, being purely defensive. These forts, if built, will never fire a shot unless the canal is in danger from an enemy—an enemy which would be the enemy of other nations as well as ours, because injury to the canal would mean serious interference with the world's commerce. Many friends of peace are urging that non-fortification would be a great message of peace to the whole world, a splendid proof that the world is really advancing toward the abolition of war, and proof that the United States Republic can trust other nations to respect neutrality. I have no doubt this would have been the case, and that the effect of non-fortification would have been profound; but since it is otherwise decided for reasons satisfactory to our President, who is foremost in the great peace movement now upon us, we must realize that sound reasons exist for his decision."

If other advocates of peace would view the canal situation in the same way that Mr. Carnegie does they would advance their cause, instead of keeping it back as they are doing by their irrational opposition. Mr. Carnegie takes precisely the position of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, namely, that fortifying the canal is guaranteeing the peaceful possession of it by the United States. We have tried to make it clear that the defenses will be used only for the purpose of keeping the canal neutral, of preventing any belligerent from seizing it and using it to the detriment of the United States or any other country. It has seemed impossible to make our "peace" friends understand it; we suppose because our instruction has come from a military standpoint. Now that Mr. Carnegie has joined forces with us and other advocates of peace with defensive power, we may expect the silly protests against fortifying to cease.

The Charlotte (N.C.) Daily Observer, the most widely read paper between Richmond and Atlanta, has an article headed "No Undefended Canal," in which it says: "Can anyone imagine employees of the U.S. Government so accommodating as to operate the costly lock system at the Panama Canal for the benefit of a hostile Japanese fleet and let it through to bombard or land troops upon our Eastern coast? Yet this is precisely one aspect of the view now upheld by peace extremists who oppose fortifying the canal. They want friend and foe impartially admitted to a waterway whose construction, at vast expense, was inspired more by defensive military considerations than by anything else. They would have it become rather a source of weakness than a source of strength, a new and perilous joint in the national harness."

The cause of sane and rational protection of American seacoast interests has an able defender in Congress in Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson. After former Speaker Warren J. Keifer, of Ohio, had consumed an hour on Jan. 19 in a sentimental appeal for the neutralization of the Panama Canal through universal agreement, Mr. Hobson arose, and in a ten-minute address utterly demolished the speech of the Ohio member. We recommend to our "peace" friends a careful reading of this speech of Mr. Hobson. It contains more facts and is a clearer demonstration of the folly of depending upon national agreements than any other public utterance we have yet read on the question of fortifying the canal. We congratulate Mr. Hobson on the succinctness of his remarks, which was distinctly refreshing after the long citations from treaties and other documents with which Mr. Keifer sought to bolster up his cause. If the friends of canal fortification decide to issue any literature on this subject we would suggest that they reprint in pamphlet form this admirable speech by Mr. Hobson, who knows somewhat of actual war himself. There has been no happier and more effective reply to an opponent in the House for some years than this analysis of Mr. Keifer's fallacies by the man who sunk the Merrimac in the harbor of Santiago.

The Filipinos' love for office may result in English soon becoming the language of the Philippines. Secretary of War Dickinson, in his special report to the President on the islands, expresses the belief that it would be beneficial to the progress of the archipelago if speaking English should, on a date not long after Jan. 1, 1913, "be made a condition precedent to the right to hold any office filled by appointment by the Governor General." The present law requires the use of English in the courts on and after Jan. 1, 1913. From what we hear of the natives' yearning for office, which is said to surpass even that of the faithful of Tammany Hall, we can imagine that a great stimulus would be given to the study of English by such a law as Mr. Dickinson proposes. English already has obtained a good foothold in the islands. The Secretary says that at a meeting he attended at Capiz, where addresses were made in Spanish and English, he found that English speakers were as well understood as were those who spoke in Spanish. The Secretary sought to impress upon the Philippine people that in no way could the American people take more effective steps for laying the foundations for independent government than by giving them a common language. They now have about sixteen different Malay dialects, and while Spanish is spoken among the educated it is confined to approximately ten per cent. of the entire population, and, notwithstanding its long use in the islands, it has never become the medium of general communication. "With the progress now being made, English will be understood by the next generation generally throughout the islands, and with this common means of speech will come a community of thought and action which could not be brought about in any other way." It will be seen from the Secretary's calculation that all the talk about "depriving the natives of a common language" is pure twaddle. Instead of taking a common language away from them we are seeking to give one to ninety per cent. of the people who are struggling along with inadequate dialects. Mr. Dickinson condemns discrimination against Filipinos in the civil service. They bear the burden of government, and should, he thinks, so far as is consistent with proper administration, receive preference in employment. Paying higher salaries to Americans might have been necessary in the early days of our occupation, but he sees no necessity for continuing the practice indefinitely. The Filipinization of the public service goes steadily on. In 1907 there were 2,616 Americans and 3,902 Filipinos employed in the civil service. In 1910 the number of Filipinos had jumped to 4,639, while the Americans had increased only to 2,633. The percentage of Americans employed in 1910 was 36, against the natives' 64 per cent., but in the matter of salary the ratio was this: American, 67; Filipino, 33.

For the special delectation of certain gentlemen who, with heated imagination, ten years ago could almost see the fetters upon the wrists of the Filipinos and hear the clank of their chains of servitude, we present the following instructive excerpt from the special report of Secretary of War Dickinson to the President on the Philippines and on the natives' control of their own affairs: "In the period 1903-10 the number of Filipino members of the commission has been increased 33.1-3 per cent., the number of judges of first instance by 100 per cent., and there has been created the Philippine Assembly, an elective body composed exclusively of Filipinos. To-day four of the nine members of the Philippine Commission, which constitutes the upper house of the Legislature, are Filipinos. The entire lower house is composed of Filipinos. In the executive departments the important portfolio of finance and justice is held by a Filipino. Three of the seven justices of the supreme court, including the chief justice thereof, are Filipinos, and ten of the twenty judges of first instance are Filipinos, while practically all the lower judicial officers are Filipinos." This "nativization" of the government has been attended with the ending of certain savage practices, such as head hunting among certain tribes, the cessation of chieftain tyranny, the establishing of relations of amity between the hill and the seashore tribes and the doing away with petty tribute exacted by the stronger tribes of the weaker. More than this, the quarrelsome and warlike Moros have been held in check, and this with comparatively little bloodshed.

An apparent cure for leprosy has been found in the Philippines, according to Secretary of War Dickinson. He calls this cure chaulmoogra oil, and hopes it will turn out to be a real specific for the disease. Dr. Victor G. Heiser, who is in charge of the medical department of the insular government, told him that within a generation or two leprosy will have practically disappeared from the islands, owing to the success of segregating the lepers. Only a few have not been transported to the island of Culion. The natives have become so educated to the danger of contamination that only little opposition is now made to the removal of the afflicted. While independence is a great thing for those who know how to make use of it, we are prepared to say that if leprosy shall within the next fifty years be banished from the Philippines the boon will more than offset whatever lost imaginary blessings the most sanguine and optimistic anti-imperialist could imagine flowing from the exercise of complete independence; for it is not conceivable that the Filipinos themselves, with their ignorance of sanitation and prophylaxis, would drive out that most awful disease if left to their own devices.

The special report of new work undertaken, of modifications in supplies for the Service and of experiments and tests made by the Army Ordnance Department during the months of November and December, 1910, shows that the attempt by the Ordnance Board to secure the ignition of a charge of smokeless powder by the agency of static electricity developed by friction failed to produce any static charge which could be detected on the surface of the powder grains. Test of 100 shellacked friction pellets for drill primers stored in open boxes thirty-one days before being tested showed two failures, about the same percentage of failures which previous tests indicate may be expected from unshellacked friction pellets which have been sealed up to the time of firing, but much less than may be expected for those exposed to the air for some time. At Frankford the work of improving the fuse and the tracer elements for a balloon projectile and the manufacture of seventy-five projectiles has been undertaken. Tests to determine the minimum weight permissible for a shrapnel case having an elastic limit of 110,000 lbs. per square inch are in progress; also a test to determine the feasibility of manufacturing shrapnel cases from the bar, instead of forging and drawing from a billet, as practiced at present. Manufacture of ten metallic packing boxes for small-arms ammunition has been undertaken, with a view to examination and test by a board of officers at the School of Musketry. Experiments are in progress looking toward the design of more satisfactory night tracers and day tracers. Orders have been given to manufacture 10,000 one-pounder common steel shells. The alteration of all fuse setters under manufacture and in store for twenty-one second combination fuses has been undertaken, to provide a fixed pin in place of spring plunger. These fuse setters will be issued to the Service from time to time, as altered ammunition is issued. It is recommended that the proposed modification made by Major T. M. Low, U.S.M.C., of rear sight for U.S. rifle, model of 1905, be sent to the School of Musketry for further tests. An experimental steel base cover sent to the Ordnance Board provides a means for attaching the Semple tracer. The modification of a rear sight for 3-inch field material with steel shank socket to eliminate backlash between shank and socket has been undertaken. At Rock Island Arsenal the manufacture of Artillery stirrup, model of 1910, thirty per cent. nickel steel, has been commenced, and of tools and dies for modification of the rifle stock to hold spare parts; Artillery knapsacks, modified to permit the substitution of webbing for the leather straps; Paulin straps, modified by addition of quick release buckles; manufacture of muzzle cover for 14-inch guns undertaken. At the Springfield Army tests indicate that it is essential with the Vickers-Maxim machine gun to use a thin oil. When graphite is mixed with these oils it settles to the bottom. As a result of the test it has been recommended that two quarts of synovial oil be issued per annum and one quart of cosmic oil, No. 80, for each Vickers-Maxim machine gun. The graphite was not recommended issued, as no necessity was seen for its use.

Civil Engr. Mordecai T. Endicott, U.S.N., former Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, was elected president of the American Society of Civil Engineers at their meeting held at the New York Society rooms Jan. 18, 1911. This is the first time since the organization of the society that a Navy officer has ever been elected to this prominent position, and the second time that either of the two Services has been thus honored. In recognition of the honor conferred on the Service and the former chief of their corps, the Corps of Civil Engineers of the Navy arranged, through Civil Engr. F. R. Harris, U.S.N., their representative on the society's arrangement committee for the annual meeting, a visit to the New York Navy Yard and a reception and luncheon to the members of the society and the new president-elect. The visiting party was taken to the yard from East Twenty-third street in four Navy tugs, and was met at the yard by the commandant, Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N.; the captain of the yard, Capt. L. S. Van Duzer, U.S.N.; Civil Engr. F. R. Harris and Asst. Civil Engr. R. S. Furber, U.S.N., and escorted to the sail loft, where luncheon was served and a concert given by the Marine Band. Shortly after three o'clock the visiting delegation was escorted around the yard, viewing the construction of the new drydock, the battleship Florida, the reconstruction of the 100-ton crane Hercules, the shops, quay walls and various other points of interest. About 600 members of the society attended as the guests of their Navy hosts. Among these were Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott, U.S.N., Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday, U.S.N., the present Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Capt. L. S. Van Duzer, U.S.N., Naval Constrs. W. J. Baxter and W. G. Groesbeck, U.S.N., Hon. John A. Benseal, State Engineer; Mr. Philip Dodge, Hon. George Best, Mr. Philip Kingsley Martin, Mr. Kennard Thompson, Mr. John F. O'Rourke, Mr. J. W. Rollins, Mr. F. Holbrook, Mr. W. S. Patten, Prof. W. H. Burr and others.

The inadequacy of pay in the case of firemen in the Coast Artillery Service compared with the pay of the same class of men in civil life receives several specific illustrations in the article in the November-December Artillery Journal by 1st Lieut. Offener Hope, Coast Art. Corps, on "The Mechanical Specialist, Coast Artillery Corps." He points out that, with allowances, the first enlistment pay of the Artillery fireman is approximately \$55 per month. The same class of fireman which the Coast Artillery Corps School is now turning out is receiving \$80 to \$100 a month in New York. "If we desire to keep the standard of our firemen up to the present grade," he says, "with a future reduction in cost of steam power, adequate compensation should be provided. Our firemen are no longer stokers; they are boiler engineers." The importance of competent firemen is shown by the fact that more than sixty thousand pounds of coal, beside oil and gasoline, are burned each day in the fortification plants alone. In a recent comment by us upon this amount of daily consumption, "pounds" was misread as *tons* by the compositor, giving an aggregate two thousand times too large. Lieutenant Hope says that the duties of such a fireman require more knowledge than is generally understood, for upon him depends the safety of himself and his fellow-workmen. For the education of these firemen a school was established at Fort Totten, N.Y., in 1907, and in 1908 removed to Fort Monroe, becoming a part of the Division of the Coast Artillery School known at present as the

Department of Enlisted Specialists. This department is divided into three branches, the artillery, the electrical, and the mechanical, and the object of the paper of Lieutenant Hope is to bring the Service into closer touch with the aim and scope of the education thus given to the enlisted specialist.

Paying rent for publicly built armories is the most interesting feature to Eastern people of the bill before the Oregon Legislature providing for the construction of armories. We are indebted to Col. James Jackson, U.S.A., for a copy of this bill. The sum of \$80,000 is appropriated for the construction of armories in locations chosen by the general staff of the state, but no part of this money is to be used for armory construction except on condition that the immediate community agrees to pay half the cost of the armory and grounds. County courts and city councils are authorized to appropriate from the general fund and to levy taxes for the purpose of raising armory building funds. It is provided that each military organization using an armory shall pay such annual rent as the general staff of the state may establish. National Guard organizations in states like New York would receive the proposal to charge them rent for the use of armories with a large measure of surprise, if not indignation. It is not easy to bring about the formation of Militia organizations, and it might seem to folk along the Atlantic seaboard that the feeling against paying rent would be just enough to dampen enthusiasm and militate against the development of the Militia. Another bill in the Oregon Legislature provides for the procuring of barns and horses for the use of Battery A, Field Artillery, O.N.G., but this act is not to become operative until the U.S. Government makes provisions for forage. In the leaflet containing the text of these bills is a picture of the armory built at Albany, Ore., in 1910.

In an article on the Regular Army, the Kansas City Post says: "In times of peace there is always a hue and cry set up about the Army; but in times of war, riot and trouble the people instinctively turn to the Regular Army for protection and law enforcement. This was so in the 1877 railroad riots, in the 1894 Pullman and American Railway Union trouble, in San Francisco in 1906, when the earthquake and fire wrecked that thriving city. Again, after the highest priced civilian engineers had miserably failed in the Panama Canal work, the Army Engineer Corps was called in, and that wonderful work of joining the two oceans will be completed one year before the allotted time. In 1898 the Regular Army bore the brunt of the fighting in Cuba and exterminated Spain from the Western Hemisphere. Therefore it would seem there was nothing the matter with the Army in crises demanding its use. What did '98 teach us? That efficiency in the administrative forces of an army of 25,000 men may become hopeless inefficiency when that force suddenly is expanded to 500,000. The same statement is true when the figures are changed to 75,000 and to 1,000,000. Never yet has the Army failed to acquit itself in times of stress and danger. It's up to Congress to make laws to increase the number of officers, both line and staff, so that in the future the expanded force can be commanded and cared for by officers of experience. Provide for the organization, so that when war does come we can be prepared. What's the matter with the Army?—Congress!"

H. B. Miller, ex-Consul of the United States in Manchuria, made some interesting statements in a speech at the annual dinner of the Portland (Ore.) Chamber of Commerce, saying that the combination of capital in Japan, under the management of the government, is strong enough to exclude any business interests other than Japanese business interests. Rockefeller tried to gain a foothold and failed, said the speaker; Harriman tried it with his merchant marine and failed, and James J. Hill tried it with the Great Northern Steamship Company, and failed. Mr. Miller said the imperial household controlled the majority stock in every large bank in Japan, owned practically all the great steamship lines of Japan and controlled every large industry of the nation. He went on to speak of the alliance of Japan with Russia in a very short time after the war, Russia taking the north of Manchuria and Japan the south. Japan, he said, banks with Great Britain, and France is the banker of Russia. This virtually has brought about a four-cornered alliance, said the speaker. He said that although Japan is in sore need of land to produce food for her people, and of iron mines to produce the material for the building of machinery, he had no fear that Japan would attempt to fight America. But he said he had grave doubts whether the United States would be able to continue to maintain the integrity of China and the open door policy against these four Powers combined.

An attack of sciatica brought on by the physical test is described in the Naval Medical Bulletin for January by Asst. Surg. J. A. B. Sinclair, U.S.N. The patient is a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps, of the age of forty-two years. His ailment resulted directly from the heavy muscular exercise and chilling incident to his physical walk of the prescribed fifty-mile walk. About half of the distance was over a rough, uneven and partly frozen trail. Pain and stiffness of the left lower extremity had become progressively worse from their first indication, and on the morning of the third day of the test he found, on arising from a short rest, that the extremity was quite stiff, and for a few moments he was unable to move the member. He had now some twelve and a half miles to cover and was determined to finish the test. As he walked the stiffness and pain wore off, but he dared not stop for another rest. Until after the examination by the medical officer at the conclusion of the walk he felt little pain, but shortly after the examination the pain returned to such an extent that he had to take to his bed. So severe did the pain become that on the second day the leg was splinted, and it was not till the sixteenth day that the patient was discharged cured.

We have received from the U.S. Infantry Association, Washington, D.C., a Moss-Dalton loose-leaf book, about four and one-half inches wide and eight inches long, to be used by post quartermasters and others in keeping a check on all property out on memorandum receipt, as well as on all property on hand in the storehouse. A separate loose leaf is devoted to each article, the leaf containing the numbers of all the buildings in which the

article in question is being kept on memorandum receipt, the memorandum receipts bearing the same numbers as the buildings occupied by the various responsible officers. Each loose leaf is a sort of abstract, the memorandum receipts being vouchers thereto. Not only can an accountable officer thus tell at a moment's notice just how many of any given article he has on hand and out on memorandum receipt, but he can also tell at a glance just how many of the articles are in any particular building. The system is as ingenious as it is simple. It also simplifies materially the checking of property in case of transfer. If the system were adopted throughout the Service it would save valuable time, reduce mistakes and be a blessing to both the accountable officers and the non-commissioned officers who have immediate charge of property.

The entertainment of soldiers and sailors of the state or United States and the unlawful wearing of uniforms are the chief features of G.O. 23, recently issued from the office of the adjutant general of Michigan. This order announces the passage of a bill making it unlawful for any public purveyor of amusement or entertainment to discriminate against wearers of the uniform of either of the Services. Anyone discriminated against in violation of this act shall be entitled to recover \$150, in addition to actual damages. Any person unlawfully wearing a military uniform of the state or national services in their various branches can be punished by a fine of not more than \$250 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days. One section of the latter act provides that if any society whose membership is confined to a certain race has heretofore adopted a uniform similar to that of the National Guard it may continue to wear it when appearing in public, but the Governor may direct that such societies shall not parade under arms. Every other state should pass similar laws.

Cadets at the National Academies who may see failure ahead of them may find a valuable hint for breaking the news to the home folk in a paragraph in the "Bulletin" of the class of 1884, U.S. Military Academy, of Jan. 2, 1911, which reads as follows: "Undoubtedly many will recall 'Tubby' Anderson's famous telegram to his mother after learning that the Academic Board had decided that it was better for him to continue his studies elsewhere—'Fatted calf for one.' Another item in this Bulletin says: 'It is doubtful if any class had as many of its members at the Army and Navy football game at Philadelphia on Nov. 26 last as '84 turned out. Those present to 'root' for the Army team were Babbitt, Beer, Lewis, Hale, Niven, Chapin, Cress, Ellegood, Simpson and Jones. Sam Shober was at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel (Army headquarters) the morning of the game to see the boys, but was unfortunately prevented from attending the game. Gillette was out of the city, and Dick Richardson wrote that he was detained in Alaska. This must have been a great disappointment to Dick, who has been most fortunate in missing but few of the games.'

It would seem that the activities of the "peace" propagandists result only in increased armaments among the Powers, and that the year 1911, which sees the first use of the Carnegie ten-million-dollar peace fund, will break all records for battleship launchings and naval activity. Navy yards are just now prolific in the Dreadnought brood. In addition to the twenty-three in commission, there were at the end of 1910 another twenty-one which were completing aloft. For Great Britain there were six, the Neptune, Colossus, Hercules and Orion, with the Indefatigable and Lion. For Germany five were fitting out, the Helgoland, Ostfriesland, Thüringen and Oldenburg, with the Moltke. The United States had the Florida and Utah in hand; France, six Dantons; Japan, the Kawachi, and Italy, the Dante Alighieri. There are almost as many more on the stocks or being provided for. The list is as follows: Great Britain, 9; British colonies, 2; Germany, 7; United States, 4; France, 2; Russia, 4; Japan, 2; Italy, 3; Austria, 4; Argentina, 2; Brazil, 1, and Spain, 2; that is to say, forty-two against forty-four completed and launched.

The "Manual for Army Cooks," approved by the War Department and recently published, which was prepared, under the direction of Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary General, by a board of officers consisting of Capts. Henry T. Ferguson, Francis J. Koester and Lucius R. Holbrook, Commissaries, contains chapters on garrison cooking; general principles of handling the ration; meat cutting; bills of fare for one month; weights and measures; recipes; field cooking; ten days' bills of fare for the field; field cooking expedients; the fireless cooker; messing on railroad trains; messing on transports; ten days' bill of fare for transport mess; individual cooking. The Manual is interesting, contains twenty-two illustrations and is the best of its kind that has been issued.

A subscriber, in renewing his subscription, says: "I must say you have been publishing some fine articles of late touching up the peace cranks of our country. The articles headed 'Ruskin and Peace Dreamers,' Professor MacDonald's address, with your comments, are the very best things that I have read in a long time. I believe that any man who can, after reading such articles, go on preaching the doctrine they advocate is an anarchist at heart."

According to a despatch from London, England, much sympathy is expressed there for Comdr. W. S. Sims, U.S.N., whose speech at the Guildhall, in London, on Oct. 3, resulted in a reprimand ordered by President Taft. At the same time, it is pointed out in London that the publicity now given to the speech defeats its own object, as until protests were made in the United States the Commander's remarks had passed almost unnoticed.

The War Department has issued drill regulations for machine-gun organizations of Cavalry, which took effect Jan. 1, 1911. The regulations are of pocket size and take up sixty-three pages, and is a valuable little work, treating fully all the many essentials of firing instruction, movements and service of the piece, jams, packing, drills, ceremonies, etc.

IMPORTANT OPINIONS ON CANAL DEFENSES.

In his address delivered at the dinner of the Pennsylvania Society in New York on Jan. 21, President Taft said that it was the voyage of the battleship Oregon in the Spanish War in 1898 from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean that "fastened the attention of the American people upon the absolute necessity for a canal as a military instrument for doubling the efficiency of our Navy and for preventing a division of our forces of defense and attack." This is an answer to the assertion of "peace" advocates that the primary inspiration for the building of the canal came from the mercantile, not the military possibilities of the waterway. The President explained that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in 1850 contemplated the building of the canal by somebody other than the contracting parties, and probably by private enterprise. Under this treaty neither party was to own any of the territory through which the ditch would run. The canal was not built under that treaty. In the efforts to modify it the intention was to obtain for the United States an undisputed right to own the land through which the canal ran and to regain the right to fortify the canal, which it had parted with in 1850 under other conditions. The correspondence between Lord Lansdowne and Secretary of State Hay, Mr. Taft said, showed beyond question that nothing in the new treaty was to interfere with the right of the United States to fortify the canal. The passage of the Spooner Act in 1902, directing the President to build the canal and to make proper defenses, again asserted our right to fortify, as did the treaty with Panama.

The President then said: "The right of the United States to fortify the canal and to close it against the use of an enemy in time of war being established, what should be its policy? We built the canal to help us defend the country, not to help an enemy to attack it. Even if a certain and practical neutralization of the canal by agreement of all nations could be secured to us when engaged in war, an enemy could then use the canal for transit to attack us in both oceans, as we propose to use it to defend ourselves. After expending \$500,000,000 thus to make our national defense easier, are we to surrender half the military value of the canal by giving the benefit of it to a nation seeking to destroy us? It seems to me that the very statement of the proposition carries its refutation."

Answering the assertion that the defense of the canal should be left to the Navy, the President said that a navy is for the purpose of defense through offense, for the purpose of protection by attack, and that if we have to retain a part of our Navy to defend the canal on both sides then the canal becomes a burden, and not an instrument of defense at all. The canal, he believed, should defend itself. He was glad that "Captain Mahan, one of the greatest naval strategists, confirms that view." Under our treaties with different countries it is we who guarantee the neutrality of the canal, and not other countries that guarantee it to us. We must, therefore, put ourselves in such a condition that we can perform that guarantee. We must be able to preserve the canal as a means of transit to belligerents in time of war as long as we are ourselves not engaged in the controversy. Even if we could induce all the Powers to consent to neutralize the canal, could that agreement, the President asked, make the canal entirely safe from injury at the hands of some irresponsible belligerent? Instead of the fortifications costing fifty millions, the President said they would not cost more than twelve, and instead of costing five millions a year to maintain, as had been predicted, the annual maintenance charge would not be more than half a million dollars. One of the listeners was Andrew Carnegie, who led the applause that greeted the closing words of the address, in which the President spoke of the possibility of his sending to the Senate arbitration treaties broader in their terms than any that now exist between the nations.

The dinner had a strong military tone. The procession from the foyer into the dining room was an impressive sight. First came the American flag and the banner of the societies, accompanied by a bugler. Then came the flags of New York and Pennsylvania. A drum and fife corps fell into line, with the flag of the President of the United States. Among the representatives of the Services present were Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., Col. W. M. Black, U.S.A., Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, commandant New York Navy Yard; Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., supervisor harbor of New York; Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., and Chief Engr. John W. Moore, U.S.N.

The statement of Rear Admiral Mahan, to which the President referred, was contained in a letter to the New York Tribune on Jan. 21. In that letter Admiral Mahan, replying to the claim that a guard of battleships would be necessary at the canal entrances, no matter what the fortifications might be, said: "So far from a guard of battleships being necessary for the support of adequate fortifications, it is precisely in order to liberate the Navy from the duty of protecting the canal that fortifications are required. The distinguishing military quality of a navy is mobility. To surrender this by devoting ships to guard posts, whether canal or others, is a *reductio ad absurdum*. Fortification of the canal assures, as far as human provision can, that, wherever in the Atlantic or the Pacific the Battle Fleet may be, it can proceed by the shortest possible route to the other ocean on occasion demanding. It will thus be a vital link in our military system, and reduce to the utmost the present need for a naval force felt on both our coasts."

The comfort which Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., retired, gives to the side of the anti-fortificationists, by maintaining in a magazine article that no amount of fortifying will make the Panama Canal of real value for the passage of a fleet after war has been declared or when war is known to be inevitable, is effectually disposed of by an opinion signed by Admiral Dewey, president of the General Board of the Navy, advocating fortifications at both ends of the canal. This opinion was given to the public at the White House on Jan. 23. The General Board asserts that the function of fortifications at the canal termini is precisely the same as at any fortified place from which a fleet may have to issue in the face of an enemy's fleet. The superior stability and other advantages of shore guns over ship guns are sufficient proof of the value of seacoast guns in assisting a fleet in passing out to engage a waiting hostile fleet outside. At the Pacific terminus there are outlying islands that afford excellent sites for fortifications, and the Board believes the criticism of the possibility of fortifications at the Atlantic end are unfounded, for it finds that on both sides of Limon Bay, the canal terminus on the Atlantic side, there are adequate sites well advanced on outlying points. In order to make his fire

effective against the issuing ships the enemy must come within the effective fire of the fortifications which can be erected along the lines of the breakwater. The conditions there, the Board holds, are incomparably better than those existing at Sandy Hook, yet we do not hear of Admiral Evans suggesting the dismantling of the guns defending the entrance to the New York Lower Bay. The Board believes that the prime object of fortifications is to prevent the Zone from being occupied and to enable the fleet to pursue its legitimate functions, free from solicitude for the safety of the canal.

GEN. WOOD ON RETIRED PAY AND RESERVE.

According to his testimony given before the House Military Committee on Jan. 19, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, is not in favor of our present system of retiring officers on three-fourths pay without liability to service. His position is best given by presenting the dialogue as it occurred in committee. Mr. Sulzer wished to know whether retired officers could not be detailed as instructors of the Organized Militia. General Wood said no, because the average retired officer does not want the detail and he cannot be detailed without his consent. When Mr. Stevens suggested the law could be changed, General Wood said: "Yes; you can change the law. But you must remember that some of these officers are retired on account of physical disability, or some sort of disability, and very few of them would be suitable instructors. A man permanently retired from his lifework does not keep up with the progress of his profession, and there are comparatively few instances where retired officers have proved satisfactory as instructors."

The universal request, General Wood said, was for active officers. Mr. Slayden asked whether many of these requests, particularly from minor schools, for an active officer are not made with a view to promoting the school and increasing its revenue, and of advertising the school by having an active officer there who costs them nothing, or practically nothing. General Wood said he did not know of the motive behind the requests. It is the purpose of the War Department to disseminate military instruction, and it did not care in what guise the schools get it, so long as it is along sound lines.

"Mr. Sulzer: I want to ask you, General, if the Department does not have a policy of retiring officers for trivial causes?"

General Wood said that "some officers have been retired for causes which afterward were proved to be insufficient." The Chief of Staff went on to say that since he had been in the War Department, only a few months, probably more than one hundred letters had gone out to retired officers asking them to take some detail or other, but unless it is made obligatory to them to accept they cannot be got for that service.

"Mr. Stevens: Do you think it fair to the people of this country that we should retire officers on three-fourths pay and allow them to give no service at all?"

"General Wood: I have never believed in it personally; I have always believed they should be liable to service when wanted. Personally, I have always favored retirement on a sliding scale of pay, according to age or physical disability."

"Mr. Slayden: That is true of England, is it not?"

"General Wood: We are about the only people in the world that give this extremely liberal treatment to retired soldiers and officers."

Touching in passing upon the details of officers to the Isthmian Canal Commission, General Wood said seventeen staff and eight line officers are detailed to it. The latter are in charge of work that requires administrative capacity. The Department, he said, has written to the Commission trying to obtain the relief of some of these officers. Nearly all of these officers receive extra salary and allowances. "Without the medical officers of the Army," said General Wood, "you could not have built the canal. The attempt would have resulted in failure, as did the French undertaking, because of the death rate. The loss to the Army, as compared with the good to humanity and the country, is as a drop in the ocean. We are glad to give men for duty in Panama, and I think the country can very well afford in this time of peace to disregard the temporary loss of the officers."

From this phase the discussion touched upon a reserve, and General Wood said: "The question of reserve is a very important one, and one which should be taken up and worked out. We are losing every year from thirty to forty thousand men from the Regular Army and Militia combined. Arrangements should be made through which these men might pass into a reserve. Perhaps the easiest way to accomplish it, and the most practicable, would be to make our enlistment with the Regular Army and Militia each for a period of ten years, with two or three years of active service with the colors; the remaining service, seven or eight years, to carry with it the obligation to come to the colors in case of war. There should be entire liberty of residence, business and movement, the only obligation being to keep the War Department informed as to one's address, in order that the available men of each military district might be definitely known and located. The reservists should receive a small monthly salary, \$1.50 to \$2, and should be mobilized each alternate year for eight days' maneuvers. At the end of eight years we should have a reserve of practically 250,000 men. With the increase of the Militia this reserve would undoubtedly become a permanent one of 300,000, or more—just about enough to fill up to war strength the Regular Establishment and Militia. While at maneuvers reservists should receive the full pay of their grade. This idea represents one of many possible schemes for developing a reserve."

Mr. Prince wished to know whether it was not the purpose of the bill ultimately to detail 325 officers for work with the Organized Militia, and whether, if there are now 650 officers under detail that ought to be replaced by other officers, the additional officers asked for in the bill would meet the requirements of the Service. General Wood said no, that there would still be a shortage of something over 400, but the relief of the present condition would be great. He would fix the cost of these 612 officers, including pay and longevity pay, at \$1,800,000, spread over five years. He said they would be apportioned to the various arms in approximately this ratio: Infantry, 47½ per cent.; Cavalry, 24 per cent.; Coast Artillery, 21 per cent.; Field Artillery, 7½ per cent. The officers' schools would be held again as far as possible. Of the 612 officers, 325 approximately will, at the end of five years, be detailed with the Militia, and "if the present rate of details for detached service continues we shall have 287 officers available for these details, leaving considerably over 400 to be still detailed from the Army."

HEARING ON THE RIFLE PRACTICE BILL.

During the hearing before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House held Jan. 12 on Senate bill No. 5008, "An act to encourage rifle practice and promote a patriotic spirit among the citizens and youth of the United States," Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., stated "that he thought after a short trial of this thing you will find that the benefits are so great that you will all believe that it is one of the best military expenditures you could make. The results will be as positive and far-reaching as anything you can do."

A member of the committee suggested "that if rifle shooting possesses a strong fascination," and he thought himself that it did, "this movement may arouse a public demand for it that would make the appropriations almost unlimited."

Another member of the committee asked General Wood if he thought it would be cheaper, as a matter of national defense, than increasing the standing Army, to which General Wood replied: "It would be better, to have a standing Army with men that can use the gun. By this means the use of the rifle can be thoroughly acquired, and also the care of it, and it would give you all over the country a lot of youngsters available to go right into the ranks who can shoot straight, and you will get it at very small cost."

To the question of another member as to whether the promotion of rifle practice would create a demand for war, General Wood replied: "It will not create a demand for war. It is about as reasonable to expect that a dentist who pulls teeth will acquire a desire to pull his own teeth as it is to think that a man who shoots well with a rifle will want to go out and be shot at."

Gen. George W. Wingate, of New York, said: "We have in New York city about 630,000 children attending the 550 public schools. There are in the high school at present a little over 20,000 children. In each one of the high schools we have installed one of the subtarget machine guns, and with that we teach the boys how to shoot, and in that we have been very successful. A boy is able on that machine to make a score of forty-five out of fifty, standing, and that is a good score to make. I then take him over to the rifle galleries of the different regimental armories, and there they begin to practice with rifles of .22 caliber. Then when a boy is able to qualify, both standing and lying down, we take him down to the range to teach him to shoot in the field, and he shoots remarkably well. Last year we had 2,000 boys to compete for a marksman badge, and out of the 2,000 that competed 454 won a badge. Last year we held a shoot which lasted a week, and in our preparations for that shoot we took eighteen targets and three or four target machines. I do not know how many there were in that competition, which lasted a week, for the various prizes presented. Over 1,000 boys competed, and the scores made in that competition have never been equaled. The score made was 1,050, as against a possible 1,100, or practically ninety-odd per cent. I was informed yesterday, or was shown an order from the German government, under which every school in Germany is supplied with target machines to teach the boys how to shoot, and they claim that the expense of doing that, which is paid by the government, is saved in the amount represented in the waste of cartridges by men after two or three years' courses. They remain in the high schools three years—from fourteen to eighteen. These are the best class of boys that we have. The ordinary boy drops out when he is fourteen and can get a working certificate, and goes to work. The best class of young Americans come into the high schools."

"General Bates: In France the military instruction is given between the ages of ten and eighteen years, and after that they get their instruction in rifle shooting in the Army."

THE ARMY AND THE GUARD.

Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., at the banquet of the National Guard Association of the state of New York, at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, N.Y., the evening of Jan. 12, 1911, when called upon by the toastmaster "to answer for the Army and Navy" responded as follows:

"Mr. Toastmaster, Gentlemen: Whenever called upon to answer only for myself, a very, very small part of the Army, I have always had my hands full, but when called upon, as I am now, to answer not only for the Army, the whole Army, but also for the Navy, there comes over me a desire to form a line—the kind of a line I once heard a soldier wanted to form. We were with Lawton on his last advance north in the Philippines. The officer of the day, who was making his rounds one dark, dismal night, came upon a soldier on outpost, to whom he said: 'Do you know your order?'"

"'Yes, sir,' replied the soldier.
"Then, says the officer of the day, 'What would you do if a dozen bolo men should suddenly rush upon you?'"
"Why, I would form a line," answered the soldier.
"Absurd!" said the officer of the day. "The idea of one man forming a line!"

"Yes, sir," replied the sentinel. "If a dozen bolo men should suddenly rush upon me I'd surely form a 'B-line' for camp."

"Now, gentlemen, when you ask me to answer for the Army and for the Navy I surely do want to form a 'B-line' for camp, Hoboken or some other old place, but before starting I wish to bring to you this message from the Chief of Staff of the Army: While in Washington the other day I saw General Wood and told him I was coming to your convention, whereupon he asked me to say to you that he was very sorry he could not accept your kind invitation to be with you to-night. He also asked me to say to you that he is keenly interested in the welfare and progress of the National Guard of the country; that he recalls with great pleasure his cordial relations with the Guard of New York when he was stationed at Governors Island; that he admired the efficiency and spirit of the Guard, and the splendid showing you always made, and that he is always ready and willing to do anything in his power to promote your welfare and increase your efficiency. This, gentlemen, is the message I bring you from the Chief of Staff of the Army."

"Now, I wish to convey to you this message from the officers of the Army: Knowing their feeling as I do toward the Militia of the country, I wish to say to you that we have all been watching with interest and satisfaction the awakening of the National Guard of late years. You have been working harder, you have been taking your work more seriously, and, as a result, you have increased your efficiency accordingly."

"We Regular Army officers, who devote all of our time to the profession of arms, we want to help you all

we can; we are anxious to assist you by giving you the benefit of our study and experience, and we don't want you to hesitate to command us—it will be a pleasure to obey. In kodak language, whenever you want our help 'Press the button and we will do the rest.' We both want to do all we can to know and understand each other better; the better we know each other the more will each then be able to look at things from the other's standpoint—the more will the splendid 'entente cordiale' now existing between the Regular Army and the National Guard be increased, the greater faith and confidence will we have in each other.

"Speaking of faith and confidence reminds me of an incident that happened out in Montana some fourteen years ago, an incident illustrating the implicit faith and confidence that the negro soldier has in his white officer. I was making a bicycle trip with a squad of soldiers of the 25th Infantry from Fort Missoula to and through the Yellowstone National Park. I told the men in a brief way of the Geysers, the Pools, the Paint Pots and other wonders of the Park—told them that these things were so wonderful that some people called the place 'Wonderland.' As we traveled from day to day I could hear the soldiers talking about 'Dis heah Wonderland where de lieutenant is taking us to.' Every evening as we would pitch our shelter tents for the night I would tell them at what time we would leave the next morning, at which hour I would mount my bicycle and lead the way, and so did they follow me from day to day. Finally we reached the Yellowstone National Park. One night we camped on the very banks of Yellowstone Lake. I told the squad we would leave the next morning at seven o'clock. A few minutes before seven Private Foreman, a typical dandy, who had his bicycle packed and was ready to start, was sitting on the ground with his back against the tree, smoking his pipe, with his campaign hat pulled down over his eyes. He presented a picture of perfect contentment and indifference. A tourist who came along and saw Foreman said to him:

"Well, my man, where are you going to-day?"
 "Whereupon Foreman, taking his pipe out of his mouth and looking up, replied, 'De Lawd only knows—we're following the lieutenant.'
 "The only thing I know about our sister Service, the Navy, is that she's 'all to the good.'"

ENGINEERING IN THE NAVY.

We quoted last week, on page 608, a portion of the reply made by the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy to criticisms by Representative Hobson on engineering in the Navy, suggested by the accident to the U.S.S. Delaware. The Engineer-in-Chief calls attention to the fact that the senior engineer officer of the Delaware was an old engineer officer, and has had over twenty years' experience in the Navy, about ten years of which has been spent in the performance of engineer duty at sea. This particular accident can therefore be in no wise attributed to the effects of the amalgamation. We are further told that "of sixteen senior engineer officers of the battleships of 1909 thirteen acquired their engineering knowledge and skill under the present amalgamation law, none of these having been engineer officers previous to the amalgamation of the line and the old Engineer Corps. Their work was remarkably well done, and the signal immunity of the Battleship Fleet from engineering accidents or failures of any kind is irrefutable evidence of the ability and efficiency of the amalgamated line engineer, as well as a certificate of the value of American naval engineering designs. All the duties of the line officer in the Navy have to do with machinery. He may be directly engaged in the operation and upkeep of the engineering plant of the ship, which includes not only the motive machinery, but the electric plant, the ordnance and the auxiliary machinery. If he is not thus directly performing steam engineering duty he is directing the operation of the various sorts of machinery. Only since the enactment of the Personnel law of 1899 have the line officers of the Navy in general thoroughly understood the value of engineering efficiency to fighting efficiency of the Navy. To-day the value of all officers of the line of the Navy is well understood to be largely dependent upon their familiarity with the best engineering methods and designs.

"There has recently been established a school of marine engineering, with headquarters at the Naval Academy. This is a post-graduate school for the instruction of expert engineers. Ten officers annually are sent to this school. Two officers are annually selected for engineering duty only. It is believed that the needs of the Navy for expert technical engineers are provided for by this method. The Navy Department has always believed that the best results are to be obtained from officers who go to sea, and a very limited number of specially trained theoretical designers are available at present, and the recent policy of the Department assures sufficient for the future."

FALSIFYING THE RECORDS.

The following resolutions, passed at the October meeting of the New York Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, are printed and circulated by order of the board of officers for the information of the members:

Whereas, The Constitution of the Order provides that where application is made by an officer who served in the Regular or Volunteer Service during the War of the Rebellion, or by a non-commissioned officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man who performed such service, and was thereafter commissioned as an officer in the Regular or Volunteer Service, for election to membership in the Order, it shall be a condition precedent to such election, where he has left the Service, that he shall have been honorably discharged therefrom;

And whereas, It has been the uniform rule since the foundation of the Order that, in order to ascertain the fact of such honorable discharge, the official records of the War Department contemporaneous with such service shall be conclusive upon such questions;

And whereas, Such records set forth the facts existing at the time they were made, and these facts cannot be changed through Congressional action or otherwise;

Therefore, be it resolved, That the practice heretofore referred to be confirmed as controlling all applications for membership in this Commandery, and shall be the rule of action governing the same.

The Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States is gratified to learn that the President of the United States has withheld approval of a bill which would have involved the alteration of historical records that should be kept inviolate, that would have required the issuance of a certificate of honorable discharge in the case of an officer who, as a fact, had not been honorably discharged from the Military Service of the United States, and who could not now be discharged honorably, because both he and the organization of which he had been a member had passed out of military service and beyond mili-

tary control more than forty years ago; and the Commandery expresses the hope that the principle so clearly enunciated by the President will determine the Government's action in all future efforts to falsify the records of the War of the Rebellion, by attempting to give honorable discharges to men who had not received them, and were not entitled to have them.

Resolved, That in all communications from and in the official circulars, memorial or otherwise, of this Commandery, the War of 1861-1865 shall be designated as the "War of the Rebellion."

THE GUARD AND THE ARMY.

We have received copies of the following resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Minnesota National Guard Association at the St. Paul Convention, Dec. 30, 1910:

Whereas, the efficiency of the National Guard of the several states depends, to a large extent, upon the instruction imparted to them by the officers of the Regular Army, and whereas an insufficient number of officers are now available to meet the requirements of the Regular Army and of the National Guard;

Be it resolved, by the Minnesota National Guard Association, convention assembled, that the Congress of the United States be respectfully requested to authorize the appointment of such additional number of officers as may be necessary to meet these requirements;

And resolved further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our representatives in Congress.

Whereas, in the absence of a large standing army, the latent strength of this nation lies exclusively in the patriotism and marksmanship of its citizens;

And whereas, to attain marksmanship, it is essential that rifle practice among the citizens and youth of the United States should be encouraged;

Be it resolved, by the Minnesota National Guard Association, in convention assembled, that they heartily endorse the provisions of the bill now pending before Congress and known as H.R. 15798 or S. 5098, "a bill to promote a patriotic spirit among the citizens and youth of the United States and the encouragement of rifle practice."

Resolved further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our representatives in Congress.

Whereas, the heavy additional burdens placed on the Organized Militia and the high standard of efficiency required of them by Federal legislation, compels of officers and men a sacrifice of time and an expenditure of money incident upon the proper performance of their duties, which makes it impossible to retain the best material in the Service;

And whereas, it is essential to the continued efficiency of the Organized Militia that some measure of compensation be made to the members thereof for time and money expended in the Service;

Be it resolved, by the Minnesota National Guard Association, in convention assembled, that the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress be urgently requested to favorably consider the bill now pending and known as H.R. 28436 or S. 9292, "a bill providing for Federal pay for the Organized Militia and for other purposes."

Resolved further, that our representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable means to secure the passage of this measure.

HOW TO SECURE THE WORLD'S PEACE.

The New Church Messenger, of Chicago, publishes a sermon entitled "How to Secure the World's Peace," by the Rev. S. S. Seward, of Detroit, Mich., a nephew of the late William H. Seward, and during the Civil War an A.D.C., with the rank of captain, major and brevet colonel of Volunteers, on the staff of that grand soldier, Brig. Gen. and Bvt. Major Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U.S.A. At the conclusion of this excellent sermon the reverend gentleman says:

"The religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ will bring peace to the peoples and nations as soon as it shall be realized in practice; and without this no combination of men, however well chosen, however wise, or however supplied with money, can accomplish the purpose."

"The proof of this is found in the almost total inefficiency of the peace movement to influence the action of the governments of the world. It is undoubtedly the most popular movement of all the hundreds and thousands of benevolent movements that have been started in modern times. Probably there is not a man in the world who, theoretically speaking, would not like to see it succeed. And yet what fruits has it borne? It is true there have been a large number of arbitrations of minor differences; but wars and preparations for war have not been interrupted in the least. There have been two great international peace conferences at The Hague, the first in 1899 and the second in 1907. The first was called by the Czar of Russia, who asked the representatives assembled to consider the limitation of armaments; but no agreement could be reached. The second was called by President Roosevelt, and forty-four nations were represented.

"One thing they were asked to agree upon was 'immunity of private property in time of war,' as reasonable and just a proposition as could be devised; and yet the warlike nations refused, saying, 'We will not agree to anything that will prevent any opportunity to strike at our enemy.' The delegates tried to agree that no violence should be done in the collection of contractual debts between nations without arbitration, but this also failed. They agreed to arbitrate certain subjects, but failed to agree on the appointment of judges for the courts of arbitration. They did agree upon an international prize court of war, but could not agree upon calling another conference. In the mean time, since the first international peace conference, two great wars, the Anglo-African and Russo-Japanese—the latter of which was caused purely by the infringement of the seventh commandment—have horrified the world; and during the interval between the first and second conferences the civilized nations of Europe have expended \$350,000,000 a year for armaments; while since the conference of 1907 the great nations have gone on increasing their war preparations with feverish rapidity; while at the very time Mr. Carnegie was laying his \$10,000,000 foundation for the promotion of international peace the officers of the U.S. Government were doing all in their power to promote a war scare in order to increase the appropriations for defense."

We are glad to find so able a discourse reinforcing the doctrine we have been preaching from our own pulpit for many years, and we correspondingly regret that its author should have suffered himself to be so far misled by the misstatements appearing in the daily press as to repeat the slanderous statement concerning "officers of the U.S. Government." A reference to our columns would have shown how incorrect and unjust it is to charge any officer of the U.S. Government with promoting a "war scare," unless the reference is to Congressman Tawney, in which case it should have been the singular and not the plural. Colonel Seward will no doubt recall the fact that General Sherman was accused of creating a war scare when, in response to a direct demand from the Secretary of War, he made a judicious and conservative statement of the military situation in Kentucky

during the early days of the Civil War. Our military authorities are now being subjected to the same ignorant and slanderous criticism, but it should not be encouraged by a gentleman who has had the honor of wearing the uniform, and whose present profession imposes upon him a special obligation to refrain from encouraging even indirectly a violation of the commandment against bearing false witness.

THE SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES' CLUB.

An excellent work for the benefit of the enlisted men of all branches of the Service is carried on by the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines' Club, of Washington, which is owned and managed by the Woman's Army and Navy League. The club has a small house at 317 C street, in Washington, which was bought and is kept up by the generosity of friends. Comfortable parlors, with piano, graphophone and games, pool room, library and writing rooms are always open to the men. There are sixteen beds, which can be had for twenty-five cents a night, with coffee and rolls in the morning if desired. There are also lockers, the rental of which is ten cents a month. The men find at the club a home and place of rest. The club is now free from debt, but, of course, the monthly running expenses have to be provided for.

Special attention is called in a recent circular describing the work of the club to the necessity for a better provision for the efficient matron, Miss Stack, who is "literally working herself to death." In addition to her clerical work in the Pension Office and her work for the club, she is often called to the hospital room in the Pension Office, as she is a trained Army nurse. At the club the men come to her for every conceivable thing—advice, help, comfort and amusement—and go back to duty happy after a homelike evening. The hope is expressed that some generous persons, say twenty or more, would guarantee, say, \$80 or \$100 each a year, so that Miss Stack might be relieved from her Pension Office work; the generosity of the givers would be well rewarded in the club work. Apart from personal feelings of regard and respect for a woman who has done such good work, the committee in charge of the club note that in the last fifteen years there have been many trials with incompetent matrons, and once, when Miss Stack was away, it was impossible to find anyone to take her place.

If some of the generous rich people of Washington could but understand the good work this club is doing the committee believe that an endowment fund of \$75,000 would be easily raised and placed in the hands of trustees, so that the work could be carried on without the constant appeals that have to be made from time to time to keep the house from being closed.

The members of the committee of the Woman's Army and Navy League in charge of the club are Mrs. Alice C. Palmer, chairman; Mrs. B. H. Buckingham, assistant chairman; Mrs. R. B. Bradford, secretary; Miss Helena C. Palmer, treasurer; Mrs. R. T. Mulligan, Mrs. P. M. Rixey, Mrs. Schley, Mrs. Lyman Tiffany, Mrs. J. P. Kelton, Mrs. Audenried, Miss Freeman, Mrs. Alfred B. Taylor, Mrs. George F. Elliott, Mrs. E. N. Edwards and Miss Florence K. Adams.

The cable code for the use of the Services prepared by the Woman's Army and Navy League it is expected will soon be on sale at the Military Academy, in addition to its present agencies, one of which is the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The sale of this code book is one of the sources of revenue for carrying on the admirable work of the league.

FROM GUNPOWDER TO IAMBICS.

From gunpowder to iambics, from bombs to hexameters, is the big leap made by Hudson Maxim, the inventor of explosives, in his "Science of Poetry and the Philosophy of Language," which has just been issued by the Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York. The volume is large and beautifully printed, and contains many excellent illustrations. Mr. Maxim attempts to introduce exact method and scientific rationality into both the composing and appraisal of written productions, but we fear that many persons will shrink from subjecting their cherished gems of poetry to the analysis of the literary scalpel. Mr. Maxim in his premises lays emphasis upon his theory that language has a twofold function, namely, to express thought and to impress thought, doing the former with non-emotional sounds used as the arbitrary signs of ideas, and accomplishing the latter through "emotional concomitants of the symbolic sounds." A sentence of plain literal statement may be quite unemotional, but if the same thought be expressed in the form of verse the author says the language at once becomes emotional. Metaphor is the basis of all poetry, the author affirms, and he holds that when man first used metaphor he parted company forever with the brute.

Mr. Maxim differentiates verse from poetry, maintaining that the higher development of analogical speech, through the artistic employment of metaphor, or trope, is the fundamental principle of poetry, while verse is a means by which the thought is made emotional and impressive, and made to induce a mood in the mind of the hearer in harmony with the thought expressed. Mr. Maxim gives a definition of poetry which ought to delight the readers of the Boston Transcript or the students of the obscurities of Browning: "Poetry is a form of the expression of insensuous thought in sensuous terms by artistic trope." We believe this distinction will prove harder to grasp than the difference between selection and elimination. This is the first time that poetry has been approached from this scientific side, we are told, and makers of dictionaries ought to welcome more books of this kind, for one of the first requisites to a proper understanding of Mr. Maxim's ideas is the largest unabridged dictionary to be purchased. Mr. Maxim hurls polysyllables at us with the recklessness with which he would discharge an experimental shell loaded with one of his latest compounds. Many of the fine French students in our Army and Navy may take exception to the author's statement, at page 89, that "French is a language far less potential than English," and may ask where he finds authority for his dictum that the English words "Almighty Power" are stronger than the French words "Tout-Puissant," and the word "hurled" than the word "lanca." Force depends upon the lips from which the words are heard and the ears that hear them, perhaps. The great periods of Victor Hugo might sound very tame in English. Each great language has its own potency.

Napoleon has figured in many books, but we were scarcely prepared to find him quoted in a work on poetry, yet when one thinks of the military connections of the author one is less astonished. To prove his statement

that "literature has quite as many examples of great poetry in its prose as in its verse," Mr. Maxim cites Napoleon's famous words to his troops before the battle of the Pyramids: "From the summit of yonder Pyramids forty centuries look down upon you." Ingersoll he calls one of the great prose poets, but he omits to quote from Ingersoll's famous Decoration Day tribute to the dead Union soldiers of the Civil War that exquisite apostrophe, closing, "They sleep in the land they made free * * * each in the windowless palace of rest." Imagination, says the author, is the parent of all poetry, for, taken literally, poetry makes nonsense, but "with the aid of the imagination it is far more expressive than any literal wording could possibly be." In quoting from Spencer's "Philosophy of Style," Mr. Maxim does not criticize that philosopher's remark that "the word 'vast' is not so powerful a one as 'stupendous.'" In the phrase, "that vast Pantheon of the Soul," the force would be destroyed by substituting the word "stupendous."

Mr. Maxim, who has a sensitive ear for vocal shadings, might well have emphasized the advisability of not taking Spencer's statement as always true. He might also have pointed out that Spencer, who was quick to condemn a pleonasm in Matthew Arnold, in the above sentence violated his own rule on the conservation of words by using the superfluous "a one." We should like to see Mr. Maxim and Mr. Frank Vizetelly, of the Standard Dictionary staff, meet some day, and from a safe retreat to watch them hurl new words at each other. To hear Mr. Maxim fire "tro-potency" and other linguistic bombs at the editor who dreams in decasyllables would be one of the experiences of a lifetime. Again, we should like to see Mr. Maxim face to face with a band of peace apostles, for, judging from his speech at the International Peace Conference in New York in 1907, he should make it very uncomfortable for the brethren. This speech he reproduces in his book under the heading of "applied tro-potency." Some of the more vigorous parts we quote: "Behind any peace tribunal and behind all laws must for a long time yet stand the man behind the gun. * * * The fort is as humanitarian in its nature as the lighthouse, and the seacoast cannon is as much an implement of mercy as the gun that throws the lifeline to a stranded wreck. * * * The debt that civilization owes to gunpowder is one of the greatest that history has to record." That men of intelligence can differ widely as to poetry is shown by the fact that Mr. Maxim finds that Whitman's output was the antithesis of poetry and that Ingersoll was a great prose poet; yet only the other day a gentleman, of Washington, who is about to issue a book tribute to Ingersoll, wrote us that, next to Poe's "Raven," Whitman's "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed" is "the finest poem ever written in America."

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

There are at present no Field Artillery non-commissioned officers available who have received a course of preparation fitting them for detail with batteries of the Organized Militia. However, so many applications have been received recently that it is contemplated to form a new class at Fort Riley, Kas., at an early date, and, after they have completed a suitable course, the W.D. will be glad to grant requests for their detail.

Retired officers of the Organized Militia cannot serve as surveying officers, the laws of a state to the contrary notwithstanding.

Due consideration having been given to a suggestion that the National Guard of the states of Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, and possibly the state of Iowa, hold, in September, 1911, a joint camp of instruction at Lake Contrary, near St. Joseph, Mo., the Department is of the opinion that such an encampment is not to the best interest of the Organized Militia, and in consequence cannot sanction or co-operate in any way with it.

It has been noted by the Department that the organization of the headquarters of the division, brigades, regiments and Artillery battalion of the Organized Militia of a state provides for one chief trumpeter each for headquarters of the division, brigades and regiments. None of these officers is provided for in the organization of the Regular Army, and should not be included in the Organized Militia.

COOKING MR. MILLARD'S GOOSE.

Presidio of Monterey, Monterey, Cal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As to "The Deserter's Story," in the Cosmopolitan, I myself am a soldier, at the present time a cook in Company K, 30th Infantry, and I am serving on my first enlistment and have about two years and three months' service in the Army. During about one year of that time I have been on private's duty and during the rest of the time cook. I can truthfully state that during the entire time I have not been mistreated in any way, nor have I been cursed by an officer, as Mr. Millard's "deserter" claims he was. I am not a college man, as Mr. Millard's "deserter" claims to be, neither have I a "pull" with any Senator. But I have had a fairly good high school education, and consider myself as much of a gentleman as Mr. Millard's "deserter" ever was.

And I have done several kitchen polices, and I never found the kitchen "filthy" or the air foul and sickening. I have been in some fifteen or twenty Army kitchens and have never found one as dirty as the average hotel kitchen. As a rule, an Army kitchen is a model of cleanliness. I have never been forced to "dog-rob" for an officer, nor have I known any other soldier to be so treated. And as for the charges against the hospital and medical staff of the Army, I spent eighteen days in the post hospital here with a pretty severe case of pleurisy and received very good treatment, there being not the slightest grounds for complaint.

As for the food in the Army, I have always found it wholesome and plenty, and prisoners in the post guardhouse receive the same food as the men in the companies. And I think that anyone who cares to investigate will find, as a whole, the men of the Army, both non-commissioned officers and privates, are pretty well contented and have no complaints to make.

Unfortunately there are a few worthless men who wander into the Army who are dissatisfied and always "kicking," but they compose a very small part of the Army and usually desert.

In short, he is evidently what our respected ex-President Roosevelt would call a "mollycoddle and an undesirable citizen," and, by the way, also a very good pupil of Ananias. A man of his sensitive disposition should be a permanent patient at an old maids' sanatorium

for nervousness, and be fed on milk toast and weak tea. In conclusion, I will state I am not a "handshaker" and am not writing this in hopes of benefiting myself. If the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL cares to print this letter he has my permission, and, furthermore, I am prepared to back it up by taking an oath to its truthfulness.

COOK RAY L. KNOX, Co. K, 30th Inf.

TRUE STORY OF MILLARD'S DESERTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am an officer of the U.S. Army. I was an enlisted man for about five years. I served as a recruit at Fort Slocum, and I also served at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., with this much abused deserter, of whom Bailey Millard writes in the Cosmopolitan. Rogers served in Troop A, 11th U.S. Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. This troop in the past year has had no desertions, and in three years prior only four. This proves that conditions alleged by the deserter to exist in that troop are not true. He did not enlist in 1907, but on May 14, 1908, and not at New York, but at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. I was at this post when he arrived, also during his entire service there up to the time of his desertion, July 25, 1908. He never was the seasoned soldier he claims to be. It takes a man at least three years, not three months, to gain that end. He surrendered at Fort Douglas, Utah, on April 18, 1909; was restored to duty without trial and rejoined his troop May 26, 1909. On June 17, 1909, he went to the hospital sick, not in line of duty. (This means, in his case, a vile disease not contracted in line of duty.) He deserted the second time from the hospital on the same day, June 17, 1909. The first time he remained in service for the long period of three months and eleven days; the second time for twenty-three days. Rogers, your efforts to become a soldier were really heartrending.

It is true Rogers was of good height, fairly straight, and possibly was of athletic build; but, regardless of physique, he was incapable of standing any hardships, this due to dissipation and entire lack of grit. He had had military drill in the Boston Corps of Cadets. His reputation there is as unsavory as it was in the Army. Our friend did not go to Princeton, but to Dartmouth. I believe he either failed or was expelled, and this in less than a year. He had some small amount of money, and proceeded to take an extended trip with a chorus girl. When his money gave out he could get no more, and, as he did not dare to go home, he enlisted. During this time he was engaged to be married to a very sweet girl of an excellent family. He was assigned to Troop A, 11th Cavalry, then stationed at Fort Ethan Allen. He never was a recruit at Fort Slocum, unless he enlisted and deserted once before. His father was wealthy, but not of Newark, N.J. His home was in Massachusetts.

The deserter states that one man was given two weeks' extra work because he asked a question. This is not true; such conditions are not in existence in the Service. He goes on to state that he did his work, and did it well. I remember, as a matter of fact, that it kept at least six men busy finding him and sending him back to work whenever he was assigned anything to do. He states that his troop went from Fort Riley to Fort Ethan Allen. Following his story this would have been some time in 1909. To my certain knowledge no troops have changed station from Fort Riley to Fort Ethan Allen within the past nine years. Write to the Adjutant General of the U.S. Army at Washington, D.C., and verify my statement.

The deserter claims he was a good horseman; in reality he was about the worst I have ever seen, and the less he had to do with horses the better he was pleased. His troop commander said the following: "He abhorred work of any kind, especially kitchen police, which he thought beneath him. No man in the Army will attempt to deny that a certain amount of this work is done, and I also know that the proportion who enjoy it is mighty small. But, on the other hand, a fair estimate of the amount each man does during his three years would be about five hours a week; in other words, about 1.68 per cent. of his time. Then, too, we are all philosophical enough to realize that this work must be done, as there is no other provision made for it, and there should be none. The deserter's whole trouble lay in the fact that he so completely lacked nerve, grit, backbone and everything else that goes to make up a man that he was unable to do his tasks or refrain from bursting into tears at occasional intervals. This is proved by the tone of Mr. Millard's article. It is quite apparent Rogers did much crying and wailing during its recitation. Millard also seems to have the ability to artistically add cries of his own."

Mr. Hero says that he did not apply for money to his father after his desertion. I happen to know that long before this act his father had washed his hands of him, and on several prior occasions had refused his requests. He says that he fainted twice, had to be sent to the hospital, etc. All this due to the hardships of kitchen police, causing an old case of epididymitis, which was contracted during his desertion, to become aggravated. The true cause of all this trouble was a long standing case of a vile disease not contracted in line of duty, which was continually made worse by his dissipation. He escaped almost entirely the punishment he justly deserved; then attempts to create the impression that he has been mistreated, and lastly is deliberately untruthful about the U.S. Army.

I will repeat my statement that his first desertion was from Fort Ethan Allen, not Fort Riley. When he left he owed every man, woman and child, including street car conductors and cab drivers, whom he could induce to lend him money or give him credit. This man talks of the brutality of colored soldiers; still, I happen to know he borrowed money from an old colored sergeant, who I imagine is still looking for that poor white trash recruit named Rogers. I was an enlisted man at this time at Fort Ethan Allen, and I happen to know his affairs pretty well. He pawned everything he had of value, and to cap the climax, borrowed civilian clothes from me, ostensibly for the purpose of attending a party. He went to the party, but I have never seen my clothes since.

He speaks of an undercurrent of protest against bad treatment, meaning in his troop. This existed only in his own diseased mind. While I served at the same post with this troop I never saw a better or more satisfied organization. I have served with colored troops and seen their guardhouses. The latter are in no way different from other guardhouses as to cleanliness; bathing is compulsory, as are likewise the proper sanitary conditions. This is not enforced by merely issuing orders, but by

frequent inspections made by officers of the line and Medical Department. The guardhouse at Fort Ethan Allen is modern in every way, equipped with shower baths, washtubs and washbowls, so I am sure resort to the coffee pot as a foot-tub was never necessary. There is not one post in this country at which prisoners do not quit work between 11:30 a.m. and 12 noon, and they are not sent out again until one p.m. You see, Mr. Deserter, I have been sergeant of the guard in the very guardhouse you write of at Fort Ethan Allen, and I know what I am talking about. Every one of the malconditions that you claim existed are the rankest kind of falsehoods. Access can be easily gained to any guardhouse in any post in this country, and that my statements are true can be proved.

His stories about food are also falsehoods from his diseased brain. No such food as he describes is ever served; and any person can verify this by going to an Army post, where he can see the food both before and after cooking.

Mr. Deserter, your last stay in the hospital was due to rheumatism, resulting from a disease not in line of duty.

Reports of trial by courts-martial are matters of record, and I defy any man, especially Bailey Millard or his deserter, to cite the case and tell when and where it happened that a man was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for walking on the officers' side of the post.

CAVALRY.

MACHINISTS, WARRANT AND COMMISSIONED.

U.S.S. West Virginia, San Francisco, Cal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am writing to call your attention to a flagrant misstatement that occurred in your issue of Dec. 31, 1910. On Page 500, under the heading, "Repairs to Ships in Fleet," you quote Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, as follows: "The chief machinist receiving \$2.79 a day with allowances is better fixed as a chief machinist than a navy yard mechanic. By replacing the warrant machinists, who are all enlisted men, by civilians of equal ability the Navy would have to pay them \$3.50 a day, beside paying more to subsist them."

Although I have seen no authentic report of the hearing of the Engineer-in-Chief before the House Naval Committee, I am confident that he did not make the remarks that your account credits him with.

The machinists in the Navy, there being no such title as "warrant machinist," are not enlisted men, but are warrant officers by virtue of a warrant issued and signed by the President, their pay ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,250 per annum, according to length of service. The chief machinists are commissioned officers, serving under a commission issued by the President and confirmed by the Senate, the pay of this grade being the same as that prescribed for ensigns.

L. R. FORD, Mach., U.S.N.

The passage in the testimony of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy before the House Naval Committee as it appears in full in the official report of the testimony is as follows:

"Admiral Cone: Sometimes a man in the shops at the navy yards enlists for a special thing, but they are all enlisted men—enlisted for four years."

"Mr. Thomas: How does their pay compare with the civilian's pay?"

"Admiral Cone: A chief machinist, who is the highest paid enlisted man in the Service, gets \$2.79 per day, and the pay for that class of machinist at the average navy yard is \$3.52."

"Mr. Roberts: That is what he gets in money?"

"Admiral Cone: Yes, sir; and then you must add thirty cents a day in the case of the enlisted man for rations."

"Mr. Roberts: Does he not get a clothing allowance?"

"Admiral Cone: No, sir. There is a small clothing allowance to purchase his first outfit of uniform, but nothing after that."

"Mr. Roberts: He gets medical attendance and a place to sleep—his lodging—which a civilian would have to provide for out of his own wage?"

"Admiral Cone: Yes, sir; he gets a great many advantages—the retirement privilege, and all that. I think, as far as his material condition is concerned, that he is better fixed as a chief machinist than as a navy yard mechanic."

"Mr. Roberts: If you replace those warrant machinists by civilians of equal ability you would have to pay them the shore pay—\$3.50 a day?"

"Admiral Cone: Yes, sir."

THE ARMY AND THE CHURCH.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 11, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The military profession must greatly appreciate your editorial rebuking the unjust and unwarranted assertion that military men are hired assassins. Your criticism on this false and un-Christian utterance is at once temperate and unanswerable. I would not presume to add to your argument, yet with your indulgence will give a few statements of facts in confirmation.

When our first military expedition landed in Cavite on June 30, 1898, Aguinaldo had a score or more of Catholic priests in close confinement in a filthy prison. They had been subject to great indignity and were in a condition close to starvation. From that time until the taking of Manila these unfortunates were given ample food and kind treatment by professional soldiers. Subsequently the monasteries of the four monastic orders in Manila received constant protection of the provost guard under General Hughes.

It is well known that Archbishop Nozaleda was our avowed and bitter enemy, yet after we had taken Manila on Aug. 13 he sent word to me, through the Father Superior of the Jesuits, that he wished to see me. About a month later I met him in the Jesuit College, Intra Muros. He then said to me, in the presence of a number of priests, that, understanding that I was in command of the American soldiers which captured Manila in open assault, he wished to say that when we took the town by assault he expected that the city would be looted, that men would be killed and women violated, as had so often happened under like conditions. He said that he feared this the more because he understood that our soldiers were ill disciplined volunteers. Continuing he said: "I am a Spaniard and hostile to your nation, but I think it only just to say that in the twenty years that I have

been here: I have never known as good order to be kept in Manila as in the first night it came under American control. I heard of no violence and disorder then, nor have I since."

I make this statement as correctly as I can recall the circumstance after this lapse of time. This Catholic archbishop was a man who evidently thought we were assassins. He acknowledged his error.

I am informed that His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons was, when a simple priest, a chaplain of a North Carolina Confederate regiment. Was he then *particeps criminis* to assassination? His Grace Archbishop Ireland was once a chaplain of a Volunteer regiment in the Civil War. Does he, too, fall under this condemnation? But why not go back to the Bible legend of Aaron and Hur, holding up the hands of Moses, while Joshua did the most vigorous assassination of which we have record?

THOMAS M. ANDERSON, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Retired.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA MILITIA BILL.

Watertown, S.D., Jan. 10, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Dec. 31 you comment on the defeat of the South Dakota Militia bill, which was passed at the last session of the South Dakota Legislature, and at the recent election submitted back to the voters of the state under the referendum; attributing the defeat of the bill to the opposition of the Sioux Falls Press and other papers of the state to a provision in the bill (Section 70), which would have added to the regular duties of the adjutant the duties of conducting a pension bureau in the interest of soldiers and sailors of the state, without fee or commission.

You are in error in stating that the Sioux Falls Press or any other paper of prominence in the state was opposed to the bill. The Press, with other papers, was reserved in its judgment as to the merits of the bill, but favored rather than opposed its adoption. At any rate Section 70, so far as I know, was never objected to by anyone. Section 70 is a part of the present law of the state, and in compliance with its provisions this office has conducted a pension bureau without fee or commission or extra clerical assistance for the past six years. The board of Militia officers that was convened to prepare a new Militia code took the code proposed by the War Department in a circular dated October, 1903, and with but few changes, to meet local requirements, adopted it for presentation to the Legislature. One of the changes, or rather, additions was the insertion of the provision referred to. To have not done so would have engendered the opposition of the soldiers of the state. To attribute the defeat of the bill to this section is therefore unwarranted.

The bill was defeated through a general misunderstanding on the part of the voters of the state. It was misrepresented to them by campaign orators who made "militarism" an issue. They were told that should the bill become a law every citizen of the state between the ages of eighteen and forty-five would become a part of the Militia. They were not told by the same orators that under the constitution of the state they are that now. Misrepresentation of the bill, together with the fact that it got caught in a "vote no" crusade against county option was the cause of the defeat of the Militia bill with a dozen other measures submitted at the same time.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, SOUTH DAKOTA.

THE TROUBLE WITH CAVALRY BANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

After perusing the article entitled "Musicians," by a "Drum Major," I am compelled to say that there are some good bands in the Service, just as good as any on the outside, and again there are some mighty poor bands; so poor, in fact, that it is humiliating indeed to hear them murder that glorious national air, "The Star-Spangled Banner." Now, after fifteen years' straight service in the bands of the three different branches of the Services, I believe myself competent to explain in a good measure the reasons for such conditions.

To begin with, the mounted bands are especially poor, whereas the dismounted bands, particularly Coast Artillery bands, are the best musical organizations we have. And why is this so? Simply because in our mounted bands they expect a man to be a trooper, staff orderly and all round flunkie for everybody.

Here is a day schedule of a mounted band I just had the good fortune to transfer from: Reveille, 6 a.m.; breakfast, 6:30; immediately after a thorough policing of the barracks, which, by the way, was the same size barracks as a battery of Artillery, who are 120 strong, whereas we are but twenty-eight in all, and, after deducting the non-com. portions, leaving but eleven privates for duty. This occurred every morning. Stables at seven o'clock, and we first of all took forks and brooms and shovels and did the stable police just like the troop—a beautiful occupation for a violin player trying to become an artist. After grooming two horses apiece, twenty minutes on a horse, we doffed our brown fatigue uniforms and had our horse exercise. Bouncing on a horse an hour and a half is not the best thing in the world for the musical profession. Then we took our instruments and had one hour's rehearsal on horseback, and, bringing our horses in, we rubbed them off again and fell in line to march back, carrying our fatigue clothes with us, while an Infantry band in the same post stood in their windows and gave us the laugh.

After we had washed up we sat down for dismounted rehearsal, and, believe me, we were about played out, for that kind of violent exercise does not go with music. We rehearsed for an hour and a half, finishing up our morning's work at about 11:45, just in time for dinner. And to finish the day we had stables again at 3:30 and concert immediately after—a fine day's work for a musician. I forgot to make mention of the fact that the band had to draw their own forage, hay and oats, and their articles weigh from 100 to 140 lbs., respectively. And, worst of all, we were issued picks and shovels one winter to chop away the ice from around the stables.

It is needless to say that in one year we lost fourteen men, seven of whom purchased their discharge and four transferred to dismounted bands, where they are all doing well.

It is a known fact that seven per cent. of our best musicians are foreigners from the different armies on the other side, and those of them that can converse well enough, which is rare, will tell you that musicians on the other side perform absolutely no duty, but musical duty alone. And when they come here they are surprised

and indignant at the condition of affairs, and I have seen over a score of artistic young musicians from the other side quit our Army bands in disgust.

The Infantry and Coast Artillery bands, as before stated, are somewhat better, and they seldom use their men except for musical incapacity. They do not move a band before 9:30 in the morning, and then just for an hour's rehearsal, which is all they need.

I would strongly advise and urge that they increase the bands to thirty-five men, under the same schedule of pay, so as to complete the instrumentation and get the effect of a complete band. Some bands carry as high as eight and nine men attached from the companies, but then they are always discounted, as they receive only line pay. I know that my sentiments are the unanimous feelings of every chief musician in the Army.

AMES.

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It has so many times struck me as peculiar and without any satisfactory *raison d'être* that the Coast Artillery is so slimly represented among the six major generals and the fifteen brigadier generals authorized by law. Out of twenty-one, there are but two or three who were Coast Artillery officers. The proportion is indeed scented with mystery.

We have, in round numbers, 25,000 Infantry, 19,000 Coast Artillery, 13,000 Cavalry and 5,000 Field Artillery. In proportion to the strengths of the different arms of the Service, outside of staff departments, the number of general officers from these arms should be Infantry eight, Coast Artillery seven, Cavalry four, Field Artillery two. Is it fair or a "square deal" when the Coast Artillery is entitled to six or seven general officers that they be given but two or three?

Is it because Coast Artillery officers are not trained for commanding departments? Most departments, even in the Philippines, contain a large proportion of Coast Artillery and three contain a large preponderance—Departments of the East, California and Columbia. Is it because the Coast Artillery lacks the material? When such an argument as this is advanced the question of fairness is eliminated. There is no square deal when this becomes the issue.

There are plenty of officers in the list of colonels of Coast Artillery who possess all the qualifications necessary for commanding departments, and there are some who are especially qualified to command departments containing a large proportion of Coast Artillery.

The fact that the Coast Artillery never has received a fair proportion of appointments to the grade of brigadier general has so impressed the inquiring mind of the writer that in the interest of fairness he could not refrain from writing this short article.

ON THE SQUARE.

THE NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have been subscribing to the Navy Relief Society for several years and had been thinking of making a subscription of \$25, and thereby becoming a life member of the society, when recently I heard, much to my surprise, that some of the funds of the society were being used to assist the families of deceased officers. I had always thought that the funds of the society were used to help the families of the enlisted men only. I know that a number of other officers beside myself do not consider it right or just that the funds of the society should be used to assist any persons except the helpless families of enlisted men. If there is in the Service any officer who does not care enough for his family to provide for them himself (as he can do very easily and liberally by becoming a member of the Navy Mutual Aid Association), it is the misfortune of his family to have a head who does care so little for them as to leave them in a position where the charity of his fellow-officers has to be called upon to help them. If the funds of the society are to be so used, I (as well as others to whom I have spoken about the matter) shall cease to subscribe to the Navy Relief Society at all.

JUSTICE.

The certificate of incorporation of the Navy Relief Society sets forth "that the particular business and objects of said society are to collect funds and provide relief for indigent widows and orphans and mothers of officers, sailors and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps," etc. But the annual report, about to be published, will show that during the year just ended (Dec. 31, 1910) assistance was rendered the families of forty-two enlisted men, four warrant and ten commissioned officers. So it would appear that, although it is true that officers' families are aided, the major part goes to the enlisted men's families. The officers are large contributors to the funds, and under the charter their families are entitled to assistance. The corresponding secretary of the society, Lieut. Comdr. H. V. Butler, U.S.N., who furnishes us with these facts, says: "There never has been a man's female relative reported to the society as deserving aid that has not immediately received it."

ST. LOUIS OPINION OF SOLDIERS.

Fort Casey, Wash., Jan. 16, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With reference to the sermon of Archbishop J. J. Glennon, of St. Louis, Mo., delivered on New Year's Day, I think it proper to say that about two years ago, when the magnificent cathedral of St. Louis was completed, Archbishop Glennon requested the commanding officer of the recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to allow his command to participate in the dedicatory exercises of the new cathedral. I was adjutant of Jefferson Barracks at the time, and, fearing that the Archbishop might not fully understand the reason for refusing his request, if reply was made by official letter, I personally called upon him and explained to him that we would be very glad to march in the column through the streets of St. Louis, but that we could not take part, owing to the prohibition in War Department orders against Federal troops turning out for denominational exercises. He fully understood the matter, but said he would make a

request on the War Department for the troops. St. Louis is as patriotic as any city in the Union. In no other city does the Army officer receive a warmer welcome in intellectual and social circles. St. Louis does not regard the professional soldier as a "hired assassin" killing men at so much per head."

JOHN T. GEARY, Capt., Coast Art. Corps.

ARCHBISHOP GLENNON AND THE ARMY.

The Immaculate Conception Church,

Desloge, Mo., Jan. 18, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have just returned from a short vacation, and learn that your valuable paper has seen fit to criticize rather severely Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis (my ecclesiastical superior), because he is reported to have said that "military men are hired assassins." Now, I am certain there is some very grave mistake somewhere, most likely one made by some young, excitable reporter, who heard the sermon. My reason for so believing is the fact that Archbishop Glennon practically ordered me to join the Army as a chaplain, and under his instructions I served with great pleasure to myself, and, I hope, some little benefit to others, as chaplain of the 1st Infantry, U.S. Army, from April, 1905, till January, 1909, when I voluntarily resigned. Now, knowing Archbishop Glennon for years as only a subject can know his superior, I am certain he never would have sent me to join any band of "hired assassins."

Trusting you will be kind enough to publish this letter and give it the same publicity you did your severe arraignment of one of "the best men in our own United States," and wishing all my friends still in the Army the same happiness, peace and contentment I enjoy, I have the honor to remain, respectfully,

JOSEPH CASEY.

TO HELP SERGEANT MANLEY.

Naval Station, Culebra, P.R., Jan. 10, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Is there not some way of getting Sergeant Manley, of Texas, out of the clutches of a law that sentences a soldier for doing his duty? Let every man that wears the uniform part with some of his pay for the benefit of Sergeant Manley. I know the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has always been the Service man's friend, as in the case of Homer Grafton. I was a member of the same regiment, and know that Grafton did his duty just as Sergeant Manley did his duty. Three cheers for Fred Schneider, of Monterey, Cal! His heart is in the right place. I am willing to part with my month's pay same as Schneider to get Sergeant Manley out of the clutches of an unjust law. Every man that comes from the grand old Lone Star State should blush with shame to think that there is a law in Texas that sentences a soldier for life for doing his duty. Now, let us get together and make up a collection and get a good soldier out of trouble. I have never seen Sergeant Manley, but I know he must be a good soldier, for he did what he was ordered to do and did his duty.

NEWTON G. JARRETT, Sergt., U.S.M.C.

GRADUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is no graduation in the Army! The enlisted man should be encouraged to get all he can out of his service, encouraged to make it an education and a profession.

He should be encouraged to serve in as many difficult arms of the Service as possible, and to see as much of the world as possible. If his mind is healthfully employed and he has something to look forward to he will not have so much time or inclination for dissipation and the public will have a better opinion of him.

I have now led up to my proposition, which is, that when a man shall have served three enlistments, each enlistment in a different arm of the Service, and having character, very good or better, he shall receive \$3 per month increase in pay.

JINGO.

CIVILIAN CRITICISM OF OUR NAVY.

370 State street, Chicago, Jan. 21, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The present fashion of increasing the size of naval vessels is most decidedly wrong. It is a craze which will turn upon its followers. Our Government should relapse into the past, and have a better naval engine than can be produced in any other form. I refer to the old Monitors. Circumstances alter cases, and the best way for America to deal with the great naval leviathans in the future is to meet them with fleets of "hornets"—little vessels with one or two powerful guns that a Dreadnought cannot hit fighting end on. We can build twenty monitors and put five against any Dreadnought and whip her—sink her while she cannot put one monitor hors de combat.

CHARLES ROGERS.

A comprehensive treatment of public utility corporations prepared by N. W. Halsey and Company, bankers, has just been issued. Under the title, "The Most Satisfactory Bonds," the banking house shows by graphic illustration the comparative trend of the market for a period of years of railroad, municipal and corporation bonds. The trend of earnings of public utility corporations is also graphically shown, using ten prominent companies as examples. Benefits to the investor resulting from the supervision of commissions are analyzed and discussed in a section devoted to that subject. Not the least interesting, however, are the portions of the booklet which treat of the methods employed by banking houses in determining the safety of issues which they contemplate purchasing. Among these are the auditing and analyses of reports to determine whether wages paid and the prices of the commodities sold conform to prevailing standards; the validity and duration of franchises; the character of the community served and whether it is substantial and destined to grow; the physical condition of the property, whether the equipment is well maintained or has become obsolete; the character and ability of the company's management; and the appraisal of the physical value of the corporation's property.

There is one officer in the Navy who is not crying out against the physical test order. We believe we are safe in saying that Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole, regards it as a very good thing indeed. In his case it has put the stamp of official approval upon his ability as a pedestrian. In one of Dr. Munchausen Cook's recent lucubrations, after a nightmare of purple ice and other polar visions, it was said that, on account of having lost several toes through frost-bites on previous expeditions, Peary could not have covered the distance each day he said he had and that he virtually had to be carried on sledges. Of course, anyone who has seen Peary's powerful physique and his activity would ridicule any suggestion of pedal incapacity, but the uninitiated may be interested to know that in the physical test, which Peary recently took in compliance with Naval Regulations, he covered fifty-five miles in fifteen hours and thirty-nine minutes. He did his walk on three consecutive days. The first day he covered twenty-five miles in six hours, forty-five minutes; the second day, twenty-five miles in seven hours, twenty-six minutes, and the third day five miles in one hour, thirty-nine minutes. Returning from the Pole to the point where he left Captain Bartlett, of the steamship Roosevelt, Peary covered the 150 miles in three days, an average of fifty miles a day. The journey northward from Bartlett required five days, an average of thirty miles a day. From Cape Columbia Peary made a round trip of 955 miles in fifty-four days, an average of a little less than eighteen miles a day. His walking in the naval test was done easily without forcing matters, and showed what he could do under the spur of a great ambition. Our statement more than a year ago, that Peary showed excellent judgment in having nothing to do with the belongings which Cook says he left at Etah, has been justified by that polar romancer's lament in his latest magazine effusion over the fate of his "records and instruments" left in the frozen North. The instruments about which he could give no reliable data shortly after his return from Greenland he can now catalogue with surprising knowledge of detail, showing that, like wine, his information improves with age.

In reviewing the naval mutinies, following the recent revolt of sailors of the Brazilian navy, the Chicago Inter-Ocean says that our Navy never had a fleet or squadron mutiny and only two single ship mutinies. "Early in our Navy's history there was an attempt at mutiny on the Essex, under command of Commodore Porter. Porter secretly laid a train to the magazine, summoned all the crew aft, picked out the ringleader, drove him overboard at the point of a cutlass and made such a speech to the crew that they immediately returned to their duty. Porter made only one mistake—he should have cut down White, the ringleader. For White got ashore alive, and later, at the head of some Marquesas islanders, attacked a prize of the Essex and killed two officers and a number of men. The other attempt was the conspiracy in 1842 to mutiny on board the U.S. brig of war Somers, Commander Mackenzie. The ringleader was Midshipman Philip Spencer, son of the Secretary of War in President Tyler's Cabinet. Spencer's purpose was to take the brig, murder her officers, throw overboard a large number of apprentice boys, hoist the Jolly Roger and become a pirate. After an investigation Spencer and six members of the crew were put in irons. Commander Mackenzie asked the advice of his officers. The officers unanimously decided that Midshipman Spencer, Boatswain's Mate Samuel Cromwell and Seaman Elisha Small 'should be put to death in a manner best calculated, as an example, to make an impression upon the disaffected.' The three mutineers were accordingly hanged at sea. Upon return to New York a court of inquiry declared that the conduct of the commander and officers was 'prudent, calm and firm, and that he and they honorably performed their duty to the Service and to their country.'

Frank Leslie's publishes a page of a dozen illustrations under the heading, "Does the United States Need a Larger Army?" The illustrations are "A Big Gun Fired by Electric Contact Taken at the Moment of Firing with Gun Already on Recoil"; "One of the Field Batteries Unhitched and in Position to Fire: Mobility Is a Factor of the Greatest Importance"; "Infantry on the Firing Line Where There Is Little Chance for Cover: The Modern Formation"; "Wall Sealing: Seemingly Impossible Feats Are Achieved by Trained Men"; "Two Generals-To-Be"; "The Mule Pack: This Outfit Can Go Where the Train Wagons Cannot"; "The Cavalry Breech-loader of the Service Returning to Camp"; "A Big Breech-loader on the Coast Defense: Note the Enormous Size of Projectiles"; "A Maxim Rapid-fire Gun and Its Squad Ready for Action: These Machines Are a Terror to the Enemy"; "Pontoon Bridge Building: Quick Work Accomplished by Engineers and Work of Vital Importance to the Success of Any Campaign"; "The Hospital Corps: Removing the Victims of Grim War." These illustrations are introduced by this statement: "Early in the present session of Congress the country was startled by the sending to the House of Representatives of a report by Secretary of War Dickinson, to the effect that the country was in peril of foreign invasion because of its insufficient Army. The report was marked 'Confidential' and was returned by the House without being read, but its purport was known. President Taft let it be understood, however, that he considered the alarm unjustified, and the 'war scare' subsided. Our standing Army, though small, is one of the most efficient in the world."

Victor H. Metcalf, ex-Secretary of the Navy, under whose administration the American Battleship Fleet started its cruise around the world, was in New York on a visit this week, from Oakland, Cal., where he has lived since ill health compelled his partial retirement two years ago, and where he is vice-president of a bank. His health has improved so much that he is thinking of resuming the practice of law. Mr. Metcalf, who still keeps in touch with what is doing in the Navy, is quoted as saying: "It is a fact that in efficiency our Navy ranks second in the world now, and ship for ship is first. The British Dreadnought could only bring six of her ten big guns to bear on a broadside, while either our South Carolina or our Michigan could train all of her eight guns of the same caliber on an enemy. One fact that is little appreciated by the public is that there is

not a ship afloat that could not use up all its ammunition in less than forty-five minutes. But the efficiency in marksmanship in our Navy since the Spanish-American War is wonderful. At the battle of Santiago 1,300 shots were fired from our guns of all calibers. The number of hits was forty-three—about three and one-half per cent. To-day at double the distance, with targets half the size of one of the Spanish ships, our gunners make a percentage of eighty, of hits. This is largely due to the improved method of sighting devised by Commander Sims."

The United Service Gazette is not appalled at the prospect of a German invasion of England, saying: "It has been said that the least number who could be landed to any purpose, with horses and guns, would be 70,000 men. Now let us consider this. Allowing a fair margin and keeping on the safe side so as to avoid exaggeration, let us suppose that it would take seventy large vessels to transport that body. What hope could they possibly have of effecting a landing, much less of even bringing our land above their horizon? To get together such a huge number of the large tonnage vessels necessary for the purpose, to fit them out, to bring them simultaneously to home ports, to embark the men—horse, foot and artillery—and to clear the ports in company with the protecting consorts of this huge fleet of transports, to say nothing of achieving even one-half of the suggested voyage with secrecy, would be an absolute impossibility. The movement would be known and already met almost from its inception. Even granted that the mad project were undertaken, and that the consorts accounted for some of the fleet sent to intercept them, just think for a moment of the appalling number of helpless transports that would be sent to the bottom with the thousands of defenseless lives they contained, and of the consequent disastrous frustration of the mad scheme. The risk would be altogether too enormous for anyone except a lunatic to undertake or contemplate."

Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, the president of the Peary Arctic Club, during his speech at the dinner of the Bowdoin College Alumni Association in New York city on Jan. 20, produced a small tin cocoa box. From within he brought a small sealed package, wrapped in white sacking. This he unfolded, and then he held at arm's length a single sheet of foolscap, much creased. "This single sheet of paper," said General Hubbard, "is the original memorandum left by Comdr. Robert E. Peary at the northernmost tip of the continent of Greenland, marking his northern delimitation of the continent. This paper he left in this cocoa can in a cairn of rocks on a day in May, 1900. It remained in that cairn for seven years, then it was found by members of the Danish scientific expedition in May, 1907, and by them it was brought to Denmark as an act of courtesy and as conclusive proof that the man who wrote it had been where he said he had been after his return to civilization."

Those who know the ability of Capt. Earl I. Brown, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., will understand how deserved was the high praise given to him at the formal celebration at Wilmington, N.C., on Jan. 6, of the opening of the interoceanic canal connecting the Atlantic Ocean through Beaufort Inlet with Pamlico Sound, in North Carolina, and constituting an important link in the chain of coast waterways from Boston to Florida. The ditch will shorten the distance from Beaufort to Newbern by 160 miles. While the depth of this canal is only about ten feet, the engineering works are so built as to permit enlargement. Senator F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, was master of ceremonies at the celebration of completion, and paid a warm compliment to Captain Brown as did other speakers, among whom were J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, president of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association.

The cause of the accident to a 5-inch gun at the Indian Head Proving Ground Nov. 3, when Lieut. Arthur G. Caffee and three ordnance men were killed, will be thoroughly investigated by a court of inquiry, composed of Rear Admirals Bradford, Davis and Baker, all on the retired list of the Navy. The report of the inquest board, which found that four lives were lost by an "unavoidable accident," it is said, is not satisfactory to Secretary Meyer. He has decided that the entire matter should receive a most thorough investigation, with a view to determining just what was the cause of the accident. It is said that the breech mechanism of the gun had been found to be defective, and the court has been authorized not only to determine who is responsible for the condition of the gun, but also to recommend some method remedying the defect.

Information was received at the State Department on Jan. 23 of the landing of about thirty American seamen from the U.S.S. Tacoma and about the same number of British sailors from H.M.S. Brilliant at Ceiba to protect American and other foreign interests. The gunboats Petrel and Wheeling have been selected for duty in Central American waters to relieve the Tacoma and Marietta, which will return to the United States. Ceiba was captured by the revolutionists, under General Bonilla, on Jan. 26. Both sides respected the neutral ground reserved for American and British subjects by the commanders of the warships of those countries. Commander Cooper, of the U.S. gunboat Marietta, seized the Hornet, General Bonilla's gunboat, Jan. 19, and placed a force aboard. Commander Cooper's despatch stated that it had been found necessary to place a force on board in order to detain the Hornet.

During the aviation meet on Selfridge Field, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 21, wireless messages were successfully sent from an aeroplane to a receiving station by Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who was a passenger in the machine operated by Mr. Philip Parmelee. Major E. V. Smith, Pay Dept., U.S.A., was the senior judge of the meet. During the flight by Mr. Parmelee's machine a brisk breeze was stirring throughout the afternoon. The atmospheric conditions were normal. A wire attached to one of the planes dangled one hundred feet or more, swinging loosely in the air. Provision had been made for an artificial "ground" on

the metallic part of the flying machine. The sending apparatus weighed thirty-two pounds.

President-elect Estrada, of Ecuador, called together the more prominent citizens of Guayaquil Jan. 21 and discussed with them an intimation from the United States that the Galapagos Islands might be leased for a term of ninety-nine years for the sum of \$15,000,000. Those present were unanimous in the feeling that such a proposal should be rejected, as the acceptance of it would be unpatriotic. The Galapagos Islands, fifteen in number, are situated on the equator, extending ninety miles on each side of it, and are about six hundred miles from the coast of Ecuador, to which they belong. They provide several good anchorages, and might be desirable as a naval base.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department for the overhauling of the protected cruisers St. Louis, Milwaukee and Charleston, now stationed at Puget Sound. It has been decided to spend from \$25,000 to \$30,000 on the hulls of each of the cruisers, aside from the work that is to be done on the machinery. The plan of making a survey with a view to ascertaining whether it is advisable to strike the cruisers from the list or rebuild them has been abandoned. The Navy Department will confine its work within the limits which are authorized for the repair of ships without special appropriations.

Marion Erwin, U.S. District Attorney, S.D. of Georgia, states that the Greene-Gaynor case, on which he has been working for ten years as prosecutor, shows promise of being practically completed within the next three or four months, and that all the money that can be found which was taken from the Government in the Savannah Harbor frauds of ten years ago will be returned to the Government, approximately \$450,000. A large part of this money came from deposits in banks all over the country, made largely by Oberlin M. Carter, though some of them were made by Greene and Gaynor, who will be released from the Atlanta prison within the next two months after serving four-year terms.

Now that Peary has succeeded in annexing the North Pole serious attempts are in prospect for capturing its antipodal equivalent. Both Sir Ernest Shackleton and one of his companions, Dr. Mackay, are planning South Polar expeditions, and a German expedition, under the Bavarian explorer, Lieutenant Fiehn, will set out early this year, by way of Buenos Ayres and South Georgia, for the Weddell Sea, where it is intended to establish a base equipped for a year's research work by a party of ten men. It is announced that the prime object of this expedition is to be scientific investigation rather than any mere dash for the pole, yet the latter object is likely to be kept in mind.

A board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., composed of Col. W. T. Russell, W. M. Black and G. W. Roessler, are sitting in New York city at the Army Building listening to arguments from shipping men to increase the pier line in the North River to 1,000 feet. The hearing before the board of Army officers was called after the International Mercantile Marine Company applied for longer pier accommodations at the Chelsea docks for the Olympic and Titanic.

Landing parties from the British gunboat Thistle and the German gunboat Jaguar, supporting the foreign volunteer corps, at Hankow, China, promptly suppressed what promised to be a serious riot, precipitated by rickshaw coolies, Jan. 22. The volunteers were compelled to use a Maxim gun and killed and wounded forty rioters.

George Westinghouse is reported to have completed an invention by which danger to ships from collisions at sea will be greatly minimized. The officer on watch can by a turn of the wrist in case of emergency reverse all engines, though running at full speed, and set them racing backward. The invention is designed specially for turbine engines.

The 142d Company of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., now at Fort McHenry, Md., will sail from San Francisco Aug. 5, 1911, for the Philippines for duty at Fort Wint. Grande Island, relieving the 146th Company, which will sail from Manila Sept. 15 next, en route to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for station.

In an official communication to a regimental commander the War Department, on a point of Cavalry tactics, said: "In garrison the signal 'To horse' will not include packing the saddle unless specially directed; in the field, 'To horse' will include packing the saddle in accordance with Par. 465, Cavalry Drill Regulations."

The Navy Department has decided to abandon the coaling station which the United States has maintained in Magdalena Bay, Mexico. The two hulks which have served for the storage of coal and the piles of coal on the shore of the bay have already been removed. There is no occasion to make further use of the bay.

Admiral Yashiro, commanding the Japanese training squadron, telegraphed to Mexico City Jan. 21 denying absolutely that he had criticized President Taft's plans for fortifying the Panama Canal. He declares that he expressed no opinion whatever concerning the matter.

In order to preserve the neutrality laws, four troops of the 3d U.S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, started Jan. 25 for the Mexican border. Troop A has been ordered to Eagle Pass, Troop B to Laredo, Troop C to Brownsville and Troop D to Del Rio.

A movement has been started in Augusta, Ga., to have the War Department's aviation tests made in that city. The training camp of the Wright brothers, in charge of Frank Coffin, started its first pupils in flying at Augusta on Jan. 23.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Lewis C. Heilner, U.S.N., who will be retired for age on Jan. 29, 1911, is a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1871. His first ship after graduation was on the Saco, of the Asiatic Fleet. Other assignments from 1874 to 1895 included duty on the Brooklyn, Ossipee, Colorado, in the Coast Survey, on the Portsmouth, at the Naval Observatory and on the Pensacola. From August, 1896, to 1899 he was on the Texas, and then on duty at the navy yard, New York. He was subsequently in command of the Essex, and on duty at the navy yard, Philadelphia; was in command of the Ohio and was commandant of the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla. He was promoted rear admiral Nov. 16, 1909, and was last assigned to duty as supervisor of naval auxiliaries at New York.

Ensign F. G. Blasdel, U.S.N., who was retired Jan. 19, 1911, for disability incident to the Service, is a native of Arkansas, and entered the Navy Sept. 23, 1901. He reached the grade of ensign Jan. 31, 1907, and his last assignment to duty was on the receiving ship Independence.

Capt. Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral by the retirement for age on Jan. 29, 1911, of Rear Admiral Heilner, is one of the Navy's most proficient ordnance experts. He is a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1873. His first sea duty after graduation was in the Tuscarora, of the Pacific Station, and he next served in the Kearsarge, Palos and Saco, of the Asiatic Station, up to 1875. After a tour of duty at the Naval Academy he served on the Quinnebaug, Galena and Brooklyn, of the European and South Atlantic Stations, up to 1883, and then went to the Ordnance Proving Ground, Annapolis, Md., where he remained until 1889. He next served in the Chicago, of the Squadron of Evolution, North Atlantic, European and South Atlantic Stations, and then went to the Naval Academy for a tour of duty. He was subsequently on the Lancaster and Castine, of the South Atlantic Station, and during the war with Spain was on the monitor Puritan, on the North Atlantic Station, taking part in the blockade on the north coast of Cuba and the Porto Rican expedition. He was head of the Department of Seamanship at the Naval Academy, and was at the War College, Newport, during the summer of 1901. He was later in command of the Yankton and Castine, on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, in command of the Washington, and his last assignment to duty was as a member of the special board on naval ordnance and as president of the Board on Smokeless Powder, with headquarters in Washington. He is the author of "Modern Seamanship."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Miss Helen Lamson, daughter of the late Lieut. R. H. Lamson, U.S.N., and Ralph Renaud took place Jan. 14, 1911, at Calvary Presbyterian Church of San Francisco. The ceremony was performed at noon by Rev. William Rader, and was attended only by relatives and immediate friends of the two families. The bride wore a tailored gown of broadcloth, with a large picture hat of brown velvet, trimmed with plumes matching the hat and gown in tones of brown. The marriage ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at the St. Francis. Mr. Renaud, as a journalist, has won a high place in his profession as a dramatic critic. After a honeymoon trip to the southern part of the state Mr. and Mrs. Renaud will be at home after Feb. 15 at 3764 Sacramento street.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. du Boise, of Vancouver, Wash., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to 1st Lieut. Roy F. Waring, 2d U.S. Field Art. The wedding will take place in February.

Col. William C. Langfitt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Langfitt announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Lieut. Francis B. Wilby, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The marriage will take place in the early spring.

Lieut. Rustin P. Hall, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Marietta Aimee Proctor were married at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 1, 1911.

Lieut. Lincoln B. Chambers, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Lois Parker were married at Fort Columbus, Wash., Dec. 7, 1910.

Miss Olga Converse, daughter of Mrs. Converse and the late Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., was married to Mr. Augustin Derby, of Boston, in the apartments of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Jackson, at the Burlington, Washington, D.C., Jan. 24. Because of mourning the arrangements for the wedding were simple. Miss Converse wore a wedding gown of white charmeuse and a veil of lace appliqué, caught on either side of the head by a single gardenia. Her wedding bouquet was of gardenias. Miss Converse was in black lace, and Mrs. Jackson and Miss Maud Converse wore black and white chiffon over white. Mr. Robert Derby, of Boston, was his brother's best man. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Haskett Derby, parents of the bridegroom; Miss Eloise Derby and Dr. George Derby. Mr. Derby and his bride will live in Rye, N.Y., where the former is practicing law. Mrs. Derby has been very popular since her debut, and has attracted much attention by her skillful dancing in the spring charity entertainments given by younger members of society.

Miss Harriet M. Daniels and Lieut. G. L. Stryker, 4th U.S. Cav., were quietly married at the home of Dr. and Mrs. M. W. Stryker, Clinton, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tilford Hunt, of Pensacola, Fla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Cora Nell, to Lieut. Charles S. Caffery, 2d U.S. Inf.

Mrs. L. B. Wilson, of Waynesboro, Ga., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Dunbar Wilson, to Lieut. John Delbert Reardon, 11th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The wedding will take place next April.

Miss Violet A. C. Niles, daughter of Rear Admiral Niles, U.S.N., was married to Joseph Gross Walker, of Woodberry Forest, Va., in London, England, on Saturday, Jan. 21, 1911. "Miss Niles is well known in Annapolis," writes a correspondent there, "where she lived several years while her father was attached to duty at the Naval Academy. She was a member of the girls' fencing club at the Naval Academy, and a splendid swordswoman, having won with the foils in a contest with a woman's fencing club of New York. Mrs.

Walker has many friends in Annapolis and the Naval Academy."

Mr. and Mrs. John Edward Feldmyer, of Annapolis, Md., announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Helen Arispa, to Midshipman Philip Frederick Hamsch, U.S.N., now attached to the U.S.S. Lancaster. The wedding is expected to take place in the spring.

Lieut. Stafford Doyle, U.S.N., and Miss Lucy Haynie were married on Jan. 18, 1911, at five o'clock, at the home of the bride, Gallatin, Tenn. Miss Haynie is the niece of Lieut. Comdr. D. V. H. Allen, U.S.N. The groom is at present on duty at the School of Marine Engineering at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

RECENT DEATHS.

Gen. Owen Summers, U.S.V., who served the latter part of the Civil War as a private in the 3d Illinois Cavalry, and as colonel of the 2d Oregon Infantry in 1898 in the Philippines, died at Portland, Ore., Jan. 21, 1911, from pneumonia, after an illness of two days. He was sixty years old. General Summers was awarded the brevet of brigadier general of Volunteers on May 17, 1890, for conspicuous gallantry at Maasin Bulac Bridge, San Isidro, P.I.

Rear Admiral William H. Reeder, U.S.N., retired, died suddenly in Paris, France, Jan. 24, 1911. He was a native of Muscatine, Iowa, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1867. During his service in the Navy he served on the Piscataqua, flagship of the Asiatic Squadron; on the Unadilla and the Delaware, also of the same squadron. He was on signal duty at Fort Myer in 1870, and served on the Wabash and the Shenandoah, of the European Squadron, from 1871 to 1873. He subsequently served at the navy yards, Boston and Philadelphia; on the Powhatan, on special duty at the Navy Department, at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; torpedo station, Newport, R.I., and was in command of the Despatch on special service during 1884 and 1885. He took part in the expedition to the Isthmus of Panama in 1885, and was on special duty in the Navy Department, 1885 and 1886. He served on the Galena, of the North Atlantic Squadron, in 1886 and 1889, and was on duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, 1889 and 1890. He also served at the Naval Academy during a part of the latter year. He was in command of the Charleston, on the Pacific Station, from June, 1893, to July, 1894, and was ordered to temporary duty under General Ruger, U.S.A., in command of a naval brigade, Oakland Mole, Cal., during the railroad strikes of that period. He subsequently commanded the Charleston, on the Asiatic Station, during the Chinese-Japanese war; was at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., and was in command of the schoolship St. Mary's. He was assigned to duty as captain of the navy yard, New York, Sept. 15, 1906, and was in command of the U.S.S. Hancock when retired on his own application, June 30, 1907, after forty years' service. He was commissioned ensign in 1868, master in 1870, lieutenant commander in 1894, commander in 1898, captain in 1902, and rear admiral June 30, 1907. He married Miss Ellinor Wells, of Washington, D.C., Nov. 29, 1873. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club.

The Rev. Edgar T. Chapman died on Monday morning, Jan. 23, 1911, at West Point, N.Y., at the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. Peter E. Traub. Mr. Chapman was born at Cooperstown, N.Y., June 15, 1829. He was a graduate of the General Theological Seminary of New York, and began his ministry as assistant at Trinity Church, Watervliet, and was later at St. Paul's Church, Troy, N.Y. At the outbreak of the Civil War he went to the front as chaplain of the 2d N.Y. Volunteers, and at the mustering out of that regiment he went again as chaplain of the 169th N.Y. Volunteers. While serving with the latter regiment he, with the assistance of his soldiers, built a church at Folly Island. He was at Cold Harbor, Chancellorsville, the bombardment of Fort Fisher and in many of the important engagements of the Civil War. He was at the time of his death the chaplain of John E. Wool Post, G.A.R., Watervliet, N.Y. Mr. Chapman built St. Mark's Church, Green Island, and St. Margaret's Church, Menands. He was also rector of the Church of the Messiah, Rensselaer, and for many years was canon and treasurer of All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, N.Y. He was a brother of Orren Chapman, lieutenant of the 1st Dragoons, graduate of West Point, of the class of 1846, of distinguished Mexican War service and at one time (1856) instructor of Cavalry at the Military Academy. In 1866 he married Kate A. Hamilton, daughter of Col. David Hamilton, of the town of Watervliet. Four children survive him—Mrs. Peter E. Traub, wife of Captain Traub, 12th U.S. Cav.; Mrs. Johnston, wife of David S. Johnston, Cohoes, N.Y.; Edgar T. Chapman, jr., and John K. Chapman.

A correspondent sends us the following tribute to the late Mrs. Foster, widow of Col. S. A. Foster, whose death we noted in our last issue: "A gracious presence passed away in the death of Laura Irene Sprigg Foster, widow of Col. S. A. Foster. She died on Jan. 16, 1911, at Fort Howard, Md., at the military home of her brother-in-law, Colonel Slaker, in command there. A circle of friends in the Army and those outside of it will have a distinct sense of loss by her death. Generous of nature, warm of heart, with a disposition all kindness, sympathies that were universal, and an ever-ready responsiveness, she endeared herself to all who knew her well. These fine and elevated qualities were increased and promoted by a deeply religious nature. Dignified and graceful of bearing, with unvarying courtesy to all and unfailing tactfulness, she expressed through these outward manifestations the charm of a perfect feminine delicacy. By her death the Army has lost a warm and loyal friend. In all her long years of widowhood she never seemed to feel a severance from the Service. That always remained a part of her life, and their life seemed to be hers. Her memory will be conserved in many hearts with recollections of affection and regret."

In referring to the death of Capt. John M. Sigworth, 23d U.S. Inf., at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., on Dec. 27, 1910, which we have previously noted, Col. A. C. Sharpe, 23d Inf., in an official order dated Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 20, 1911, after giving the record of the deceased, says: "Captain Sigworth's long and honorable career included service on the Indian frontier, the Santiago campaign, the Philippine Islands and the expedition to China for the relief of the legations. Beloved by his fellow-officers, his sincerity, integrity and high character have been indelibly stamped upon the memories of those who served with him as the record of a life worthily lived and one which has added additional honor to the regiment and to the highest traditions of the Service. The most sincere sympathy of the regiment and its commander is extended to his bereaved family."

Major George E. Libbey, senior major of the 14th

N.Y.N.G., died at his home, Freeport, L.I., Jan. 21, 1911. His death resulted from nervous prostration and heart disease. Funeral services took place in the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, Freeport, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 25, Colonel Foote and other officers attending. He joined the 14th Jan. 3, 1905, as I.S.A.P., having previously served in the Massachusetts Militia from 1872 to 1875, and in the 47th N.Y. as private, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain from 1883 to 1899. He served as a captain in the 47th N.Y. Volunteers in 1898, and was commissioned major, 14th Regiment, Nov. 20, 1905. He was a member of the Old Guard and was a prominent Mason. He had long been engaged in the building and contracting business. He is survived by his wife, a son and two daughters.

Contract Surg. William H. Ramsey, U.S.A., died at Omaha, Neb., Jan. 14, 1911.

Capt. Ransom Kennicott, U.S.A., retired, who died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23, 1910, was born in Illinois Feb. 16, 1838, and served during the Civil War as captain, major and lieutenant colonel of the 37th Illinois Infantry from Sept. 18, 1861, to April 19, 1866. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 19th U.S. Infantry, Feb. 23, 1866; was promoted first lieutenant the same day, and, after being transferred to the 37th Infantry the following September, was retired for the loss of his left arm from a wound in the line of duty Nov. 5, 1868. He was advanced to captain on the retired list April 23, 1904.

Mr. Gustav Loeb, father of Lieut. Abraham N. Loeb, 9th U.S. Inf., and of Mrs. John B. Shuman, wife of Lieut. John B. Shuman, 10th U.S. Inf., died at Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 23, 1911.

Robin Herman, the eight-year-old son of Lieut. Frederick J. Herman, 9th U.S. Cav., died at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1911.

Major Edmund Kirby Webster, U.S.A., retired, died at the Walter Reed Hospital in the early morning of Jan. 18, 1911. He recently underwent two operations at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and had not been well for several months past. Major Webster was a graduate of West Point, 1874, and stood sixteenth in his class. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant June 17, 1874, and chose the 2d Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant Sept. 26, 1881, and to the grade of captain July 26, 1893, and served with the 2d Infantry until he reached the grade of major, Feb. 2, 1901. That promoted him to the 27th Infantry, and he served with that regiment until he was retired, July 10, 1902, for disability incurred in the line of duty while in the Philippines. He was fifty-eight years old, and was born June 29, 1852, at Baton Rouge, La., where his father was then stationed. Major Webster was the son of the late Col. Lucien B. Webster and Frances Marion Smith, who was the sister of Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, a graduate of West Point, class of 1845. Major Webster's grandfather, Joseph Lee Smith, was an officer in the Regular Army during the War of 1812, being lieutenant colonel of the old 25th Infantry, of Lundy's Lane fame. He is also a direct descendant of Gov. John Webster, second Colonial Governor of Connecticut, in 1856. Major Webster was a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the Aztec, the Association of Graduates of West Point and of the Military Order of the Carabao. "He was a thorough military man, respected by his men and beloved by all the officers who knew him," writes a correspondent. "His funeral was held from St. Thomas's Church on Friday, Jan. 20, the Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith officiating. The body was escorted to Arlington by two troops of the 15th Cavalry. Chaplain Brander, of Fort Myer, said the last rites at the grave, three volleys were fired, taps sounded and he was laid to rest with all military honors. The honorary pallbearers were Gen. Arthur Murray, Col. Rodney Smith, Col. C. A. Williams, classmates of Major Webster; General Whipple, General Bates, retired; Colonel Crosby, Major Pierre Stevens and Admiral Watson. Major Webster is survived by his wife, the daughter of the late Gen. John W. Davidson, and by his daughter, Miss Frances Marion Webster."

Wilford J. Hawkins, the infant son of Capt. W. J. Hawkins, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., died at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., Jan. 20, 1911.

Mrs. Catherine Brown Neal died on Jan. 14, 1911, at Ojibwa, Ontario, Canada, and was buried Jan. 18, 1911, in St. Assumption's Churchyard, Sandwich, Ontario, Canada. Mrs. Neal had celebrated her ninety-fourth birthday on Nov. 18, 1910, having been born Nov. 18, 1816, at Toronto, Canada. She was a graduate from Sacred Heart Convent, Montreal, Canada, and as a girl and young woman was noted for her beauty and charming personality. Mrs. Neal is survived by two sons and a daughter, fourteen grandchildren, of whom Mrs. Herr, the wife of 1st Lieut. C. F. Herr, 22d U.S. Inf., is one, and seven great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Lydia M. Kneeder, wife of Major William L. Kneeder, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at her home, Coronado, Cal., Jan. 22, 1911.

A correspondent, writing as to the death of Capt. James O. Mackay, U.S.A., Jan. 17, at San Antonio, Texas, noted in our issue of Jan. 21, says: "The death of Captain Mackay is the closing note of a life of unusual promise, saddened the last few years by his physical infirmities, preventing him from taking an active part in the profession which he loved and for which he was peculiarly fitted. He was buried in the National Cemetery at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with full military honors on Jan. 19, his old troop, L 3d Cavalry, forming the escort, and was followed to the grave by many of his old comrades, including all the officers and enlisted men of the regiment available. During his long illness he has mentally been his old bright, pleasant self. His death was practically painless; he simply wore out. Surviving Captain Mackay is his widow, formerly Miss Bella Belknap, to whom he was married in 1891, and also a daughter, Sybil."

Chief Engr. David B. Macomb, U.S.N., retired, died at Fordham Heights, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1911. We reserve a fuller notice for another week.

Mrs. Marcia Greenleaf Merriman, for twenty-four years a resident of Fort Apache and postmaster of the post for fifteen years, died on Jan. 12, 1911. Mrs. Merriman was born in New Hampshire Feb. 25, 1822. The family moving while she was a child to Brunswick, Me., she grew up under the shadow of Bowdoin College. Married at the age of nineteen to Richard Merriman, a ship's captain, she sailed in her husband's ship for twenty years. The end of her sailor life was in Hampton Roads, when, on her husband's ship, the Marcia Greenleaf, she witnessed the battle between the Merrimack and Monitor. Captain Merriman's death occurred a few days after the battle, and Mrs. Merriman remained a few years at the old home in Brunswick. After some years passed in California, Mrs. Merriman came to Fort Apache, and here remained until she passed to the long home. For

twenty-four years she has known the garrisons coming and going at Fort Apache, so this notice will be of interest to many Army friends.

Major Joseph A. Sladen, U.S.A., retired, father of Capt. Fred W. Sladen, 14th U.S. Inf., died at his home, Portland, Ore., Jan. 25, 1911. He had a fine record of service in the Civil and the Indian Wars. Major Sladen was awarded a medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry in the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864, in voluntarily engaging in the action at a critical juncture, and by the courage and coolness of his example inspiring the panic-stricken troops to repel the fierce assaults of the enemy, while serving as a private. He was also awarded the brevets of first lieutenant and captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga. He was born in England April 9, 1841, and served in the 33d Massachusetts Volunteers from August, 1862, to Nov. 25, 1864, as private and corporal. He next served as second and first lieutenant in the 14th U.S. Colored Infantry, and was honorably mustered out in 1868. During his Civil War service he took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Pickett's Mill, Little Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and Bentonville. He was appointed in the Regular Army as a second lieutenant in the 7th Infantry in 1866. He was transferred to the 26th Infantry in September, 1866, and was assigned to the 14th Infantry Dec. 15, 1870. He was retired from active service in 1880 because of the loss of his right leg from an injury received in the line of duty, and was advanced to major on the retired list May 12, 1908, for Civil War service. During his Regular Army service he took part in the expedition under General Howard, visiting the hostile Indians of New Mexico and Arizona, in 1872, and was special Indian commissioner by request of the Secretary of the Interior in April, May and June, 1873. He was in the Nez Percé war in 1877, the Bannock war from April until August, 1878. When General Howard was appointed Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, in January, 1881, Major Sladen went to West Point as aid on his staff, and when General Howard was relieved at West Point, Sept. 1, 1882, and assigned to the Department of the Platte, Major Sladen accompanied him as his aid.

Jarvis Bonesteel Edson, inventor and mechanical engineer, who died Jan. 26, 1911, served as a private in the Gettysburg campaign with the 23d N.Y. Volunteers, and later entered the Navy as acting third assistant engineer, Nov. 1, 1864, and was honorably discharged in August, 1868. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Naval Engineers, the Engineers' Club and the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and a former treasurer of the General Commandery of the Naval Orders of the United States.

Mrs. Emma Weir Casey, widow of Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey, U.S.A., former Chief of Engineers, and daughter of the late Professor Weir, of the U.S.M.A., died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 25, 1911. Mrs. Casey's two living sons are Col. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mr. Edward Pearce Casey, a well known architect of New York. Funeral services were held Jan. 27, and the interment was in the family burial ground.

Mrs. Caroline Hofner Burrows, mother of the wife of Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th U.S. Cav., died at Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1911.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son was born Jan. 20, 1911, to Paymr. and Mrs. John Fletcher Hatch, U.S.N., at Manila.

A daughter, Marilyn Graham Reeve, was born to the wife of Capt. E. M. Reeve, 23d U.S. Inf., at Fort McIntosh, Texas, Jan. 5.

Major McKelvy, U.S.M.C., arrived at Washington, D.C., Jan. 20, with the remains of his infant child, who died shortly before Major McKelvy left the Philippines. Interment will be in Washington Cemetery.

Rear Admiral John C. Fremont, U.S.N., commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, and Mrs. Fremont gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., for a young company and took their guests to a dance in the navy yard.

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U.S.N., has tendered his resignation as a member of the Representative Council of the city of Newport, R.I. He was interested in the effort to improve matters locally, and has been at the meetings whenever possible.

Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Gillespie were among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., Jan. 24, their guests including Mrs. Elisha Dyer, of New York, and Prince Koudacheff, Chargé d'Affaires of the Russian Embassy.

Capt. A. D. Raymond, U.S.A., and family arrived in New York Jan. 22, en route to Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., Captain Raymond's new station. Captain Raymond will spend a month in New York before proceeding to his new station. Address, Army and Navy Club, New York city.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., retired, who has for several years been practicing law in New York, has become a member of the law firm of Mr. Harvey D. Goulder at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Goulder has for thirty years been the leading admiralty lawyer on the Great Lakes.

In the near future a handsome bronze tablet will be erected in the Fletcher-Carnegie Library at Burlington, Vt., to the memory of the late Gen. Emerson H. Liscum, U.S.A., a former Burlingtonian, who was killed in the attack by U.S. troops at Tientsin, China, in the trouble connected with the Boxer uprising. The tablet was ordered through A. G. Mansur, and is being made by the Gorham Company, of New York.

An article giving personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln and of other prominent people of Civil War times appears in "Unity," of Chicago, of Aug. 11, 1910, written by Charles L. Hammond, a graduate of the class of 1876, U.S.M.A., and a former officer of the 3d U.S. Cavalry, who resigned from the Army in 1877; son of Gen. John Hammond, colonel of the 5th N.Y. Cavalry in the Civil War, and father of Lieut. John S. Hammond, 3d Field Art., U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. B. R. James, British Military Attaché, gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 25, for his successor, Lieut. Col. J. D. McLachlan. Other guests present included the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, Major Gen. Leonard Wood and wife, Brig. Gen. W. W. Waterspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Waterspoon, Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and Mrs. Aleshire, Brig. Gen. Henry B. Sharpe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sharpe, Major John H. Allen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Allen and Capt. Lindsey E. Cheatham, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cheatham.

A meeting of the Ohio Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1911, in Masonic Temple.

Miss Dorothy Walke, of Norfolk, Va., is spending several days with Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar B. Larimer, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md.

Miss Catharine Rush Porter, daughter of Major John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. Toland at her home near Philadelphia, Pa.

Gen. A. C. Girard, U.S.A., who is at present traveling in Italy, will return to the United States on the King Albert, which leaves Genoa April 6, 1911.

Miss Watts, of Bristol, England, is the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., at their Twenty-third street residence, in Washington, D.C.

Miss Rostwick, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Rose Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., at her P street home, in Washington, D.C.

Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cloman, who are the guests of Miss Elizabeth Hammond, met many of their old friends in Washington, D.C., Jan. 24, at a dance given by Miss Hammond.

Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, First Baron of Kilvestone, Admiral of the British fleet, was placed on the retired list Jan. 25, under the age limit. He was born in 1841, and has been admiral of the fleet since 1905.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert R. Ralston, U.S.A., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on Friday, Jan. 20, in Washington, D.C. The child is a granddaughter of the late Col. Constantine Chase, U.S.A., and a niece of Lieut. Theodore Mosher Chase, U.S.A.

Among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, during the past few days were Col. S. A. Wolf, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wolf, Capt. Brooke Payne, U.S.A., Col. A. Slaker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Slaker, Col. E. B. Robertson, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. C. P. Townsley, U.S.A., and Major W. C. Brown, U.S.A.

Mrs. W. J. Lyster entertained in her apartment at the Farragut, Washington, D.C., on Thursday, Jan. 19, a bridge club of two tables. Members are Mrs. J. W. MacMurray, Mrs. J. Kline, Mrs. W. F. Spurgin, Mrs. Anson Mills, Mrs. Chambers McKibben, Mrs. Henry M. Kendall, Mrs. Robert Anderson and Mrs. W. J. Lyster.

Miss Marjorie Hobbs, daughter of Pay Dir. Ichabod G. Hobbs, U.S.N., retired, left Washington, D.C., on Jan. 26 for her home in Newport, R.I. Miss Hobbs has been the guest of Mrs. George A. Converse, widow of the late Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., while in Washington, and attended the wedding of Miss Olga Converse and Mr. Augustine Derby on Jan. 24.

Four generations of paternal ancestors and three generations of maternal ancestors were present at the christening of Lucie Le Grand Jeffers, the infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. William N. Jeffers, in Washington on Sunday, Jan. 22, 1911. Comdr. Henry A. Wiley, U.S.N., was godfather, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Livingston Bayard, chaplain of the navy yard at Washington.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Raymond P. Rodgers, Major and Mrs. David D. Porter, U.S.M.C., the Misses Southerland, daughters of Rear Admiral Southerland, U.S.N.; Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A.; Capt. and Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A., Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., and Capt. Arthur E. Harding, U.S.N., were among those who attended the cotillion given by Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont at their New Hampshire avenue residence, in Washington, D.C., on Monday, Jan. 23.

Midshipman Theodore S. Wilkinson, jr., who was injured by an explosion of coal gas in the bunkers of the U.S.S. Kansas at Portland, England, Dec. 26, 1910, is at the Washington Naval Hospital, having been sent home on the South Carolina, and is recovering rapidly, and will probably have no permanent injury from the serious accident. He is a son of Mr. Ernest Wilkinson, of Washington, D.C., of the firm of Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys and counselors at law, and was honor man at Annapolis in the class of 1909.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer entertained the following guests at dinner in Washington, D.C., on the night of Jan. 26: Mr. and Mrs. L. Townsend, Dr. and Mrs. Wilmer, the Belgian Minister and Countess de Buisseret, Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons, the Surgeon General of the Navy and Mrs. Stokes, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Brazilian Embassy and Mme. de Lima y Silva, the Peruvian Minister and Mme. de Pardo, Miss Gerry, Mr. H. White, Major Horwarth von Bittenfeld, Miss Patten, Commander Retzmann, Miss Alys Meyer, Mr. W. Spencer, Miss Y. Townsend, Mr. Constantin Nabokoff, Captain Sowerby, the Minister from the Netherlands and Mme. Loudon, Justice and Mrs. Hughes, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hunt, Baron and Baroness Preuschen, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Commander Vassiloff, Miss Southerland and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner.

Among those who attended the cotillion given by Mrs. Oliver Cromwell for her débutante daughter, Miss Louise Cromwell, in Washington, D.C., on Friday, Jan. 20, were Miss Helen Taft, Col. and Mrs. Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., Miss Marion Oliver, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War; Lieut. and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., Major and Mrs. David D. Porter, U.S.M.C., Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., the Misses Southerland, daughters of Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., Lieutenant Dowell, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. Charles R. Train, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. Henry V. Butler, U.S.N., Capt. Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., Dr. M. A. De Laney, U.S.A., Capt. Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C., Capt. Graham L. Johnson, U.S.A., Major Horton, U.S.A., Lieut. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., and Lieut. Byron Long, U.S.N.

The Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, held its annual meeting and banquet at the Union League, Philadelphia, Jan. 10, the room being appropriately decorated for the occasion. More than two hundred were present, many of the members bringing guests with them. Brig. Gen. Charles Crook Hood, U.S.A., retired, was elected commander, and the other officers chosen were: Brig. Gen. James Forney, U.S.M.C., retired, Gen. James B. Coryell, N.G.P., Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Fountain, U.S.A., retired, and P.A. Engr. Julius A. Kaiser, U.S.N., retired, vice commanders; Capt. Ogden D. Wilkinson, U.S.N., retired, secretary and registrar; Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell, treasurer; Capt. Henry A. F. Hoyt, U.S.V., chaplain; Commodore Robert G. Denig, U.S.N., retired, judge advocate; Lieut. Herbert Alonzo Arnold, U.S.V., surgeon, and James M. Lamberton, Thomas Chester Walbridge, Capt. John G. Muir, U.S.M.C., retired, and Major Gen. C. Bow Dougherty, N.G.P., members of the council.

Among those present at a dinner given in Washington, D.C., Jan. 26, as a compliment to the President and Mrs. Taft, were Col. Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cosby and Lieut. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C.

Capt. William R. Sample, 3d U.S. Inf., has been selected for major, to command the 9th Battalion of Philippine Scouts on March 15, vice Capt. Raymond Shelton, 18th U.S. Inf., relieved, who will join his regiment.

Major Henry S. Greenleaf, Med. Corps, and Lieut. Ernest F. Slater, M.R.C., U.S.A., have been ordered to appear for trial before a G.C.M. at Madison Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 30, the case growing out of a dispute between these officers.

Henry A. du Pont, of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, was re-elected U.S. Senator on the first ballot taken in joint session by the Delaware Legislature Jan. 25. The vote was: Henry A. du Pont (Rep.), 31; Willard Saulsbury (Dem.), 21.

Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, returned Thursday, Jan. 26, from Atlantic City, where he has been convalescing from his recent illness. The Admiral expressed himself as feeling fit for the usual exacting demands of his duties in the bureau.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles H. Patterson entertained at luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club on Jan. 22. Their guests were Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Waterspoon, Mrs. George T. Summerlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter, Miss Aleshire, Miss Murray, Miss Carolyn Murray, Miss Sheridan, Miss MacMurray, Major M. W. DeLaney, Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, Capt. Graham L. Johnson and William T. Davis, Lieut. Byron A. Long and Edward Donn, jr.

Mr. Eugene B. Ely, the noted aviator, who recently landed with his machine on the deck of the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, was most warmly welcomed at Selfridge Field, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 22, by Army and Navy officers. With Major J. P. O'Neill, 30th U.S. Inf., in command of the field encampment, and Capt. C. F. Pond, U.S.N., Mr. Ely reviewed the 2d Battalion of the 30th U.S. Infantry and a detachment of bluejackets from the warship. Then followed the presentation to the aviator of a gold medal by the Army.

Miss Helen Taft and her guests, Miss Dorothy Baldwin, of Savannah, Ga., and the Misses Harriet and Katherine Anderson, of Cincinnati, were entertained at dinner at the home of Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, U.S.A., and Mrs. Burr, in Washington, D.C., Jan. 25. Col. and Mrs. Burr had invited to meet Miss Taft and her guests Miss Janet Allen, Miss Marion Oliver, Miss Helen Hunt, Mrs. H. T. Green, Lieut. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., Major George O. Squier, U.S.A., Capt. Alexander E. Williams, U.S.A., Major William E. Horton, U.S.A., Dr. Charles H. Davis, jr., and Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, U.S.A.

Capt. J. R. Pourie, U.S.A., joined Mrs. Pourie at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., upon his arrival from Fort Adams, R.I., but will leave shortly for his post at Fort Stevens, Ore. Mrs. Pourie will remain a guest of the St. Francis until her quarters are ready at Stevens, when she will join Captain Pourie at that post. Mrs. Pourie has been a victim of acute rheumatism, due to a cold contracted during an automobile trip through the British Isles, while she and the Captain were touring Europe last year. Mrs. Pourie has been spending her time during Captain Pourie's station at Fort Adams between Del Monte, Monterey and the Potter, Santa Barbara.

The 132d Company, Coast Artillery, U.S.A., stationed at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., gave a most enjoyable dance on Jan. 7. The guests included their friends from New London, Conn., and the neighboring posts, the officers of the garrison and their wives and the men from the other companies stationed at the post. Capt. Lawrence S. Miller, commanding the 132d Company, led the grand march with Mrs. Brainerd Taylor, wife of Lieutenant Taylor. The dance was given in the new company barracks, and the rooms were handsomely decorated. First Sergt. H. S. Schermerhorn, Corp. Lew Hatfield and Corp. Otto H. Schroeter were among those in charge of the arrangements. The dance was a great success, and many congratulations are due to the company for its excellent hospitality.

Lieut. Nathan W. Post, U.S.N., and Mrs. Post entertained at dinner on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at the home of Mrs. Post's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Jordan, in Omaha, Neb. The guests were seated at two large tables, which had attractive centerpieces of pink satin roses and white narcissus, intermingled in smilax. Each place was marked by a little floral basket, in which was tucked a mock check made out to the order of the guest for one "square meal." Those present were Col. and Mrs. Frank Eastman, Col. and Mrs. Daniel E. McCarthy, Major and Mrs. Harry L. Gilchrist, Capt. and Mrs. William Wilder, Capt. and Mrs. Samuel W. Noyes, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. R. Straeten, Mr. and Mrs. Twamley, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Jordan, Miss Tress Keys, Miss Laura Jordan, Col. William W. Gray, Capt. Lawrence Butler, Capt. Hamil E. Babcock, Lieut. and Mrs. N. W. Post.

The 3d Field Artillery polo team met with the hardest fight it has had this season on the lower post parade at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 14. After a fast game, in which each side used subs, the Artillery defeated the Freebooters by the score of 9 to 3. The game was marred by an accident to Dr. J. A. Edmunds, the veteran polo expert, who played awhile with the Freebooters. In a collision nearly in midfield his horse fell with him. At first he was thought to be severely injured, but he was able to walk from the field, having nothing more serious than a twisted right shoulder and a general shaking up. The game was a full one of eight periods, and it was fought hard all the way. The Freebooters team played far better than it had ever before, Noland and Meadows in particular showing improvement. The Artillery had a shade the better of combined play, and in this manner was their game won. The lineup: Artillery (9)—Lieuts. C. G. Mortimer and J. W. Downer, No. 1; Capt. A. McIntyre (captain), No. 2; Capt. F. B. Hennessy, No. 3; Lieut. E. S. Hughes, No. 4. Freebooters (3)—Mr. Meadows, No. 1; Dr. Edmunds and Mr. Noland, No. 2; Lieutenant Krogstad, No. 3; Mr. Noland and Lieutenant Baehr, No. 4. In speaking of the interest developed in polo at San Antonio, Texas, the Daily Express says: "Through the efforts of the Army officers at Fort Sam Houston polo at last has taken a prominent place in local sports. As has been the case wherever this game has secured a start, it has come to stay. The importance of the game as a winter attraction here—where is the natural home of the polo horse—the business men of the city, through the Chamber of Commerce, have of late striven to assist the Army to the extent of its power in the promotion of the game. From a very small beginning, within one year polo has developed to the point where San Antonio is on the national map in that sport."

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Michael J. Ryan, U.S.R.C.S., at Astoria, Ore., Jan. 9, 1911.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., sailed Jan. 26 from San Juan, P.R., on the steamship Coamo for New York.

The second of a series of dances was given in the sail loft of the Washington Navy Yard on Saturday night, Jan. 21. The dance, which was largely attended by official, residential and Army and Navy society, was a brilliant affair. The decorations were extensive and elaborate, consisting of flags, pennants and marine devices in electric lights. The Marine Band furnished the music, and a buffet supper was served during the evening. Mrs. Beatty, wife of Capt. Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, received the guests.

Daniel F. Keller, formerly captain, 27th U.S. Infantry, who resigned in 1907, and who has been a fugitive from justice for some time, was arrested in St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 4 last, and was locked up. A newspaper account states that Keller on the night of Jan. 4 entered the store of a jeweler and asked to be shown a few of the most expensive solitaires. A \$650 stone struck his fancy, and while the clerk was showing Keller the beauty of the cut, the latter suddenly threw a handful of red pepper in the eyes of the clerk, snatched the stone and ran out. He was followed by a crowd, shouting "Stop, thief." He finally ran into the arms of a policeman, where he showed fight, but was knocked down and later taken to jail, where he gave the name of C. J. Williams, and where he is now awaiting trial for highway robbery. While in confinement Keller was identified by several Army officers stationed in St. Paul, and has confessed his identity. The diamond was found on him when arrested. Keller enlisted in the Army as a private in Troop A, 8th Cavalry, in 1896, and received a commission as second lieutenant, 24th Infantry, in July, 1898, rising to the rank of captain.

NOTES ON A TRIP TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Having recently made a trip to South America, via Panama and down the west coast to Valparaiso, across the Andes by rail, through Argentine to Buenos Ayres, and by rail from Montevideo to Rio Janeiro, the writer sends the following notes, hoping that they may be of service to others contemplating such a trip:

We left New York Oct. 28, spent several days in the Panama Canal Zone, and then took a coasting steamer for Valparaiso, stopping five days in Lima, and dropping anchor at a dozen other ports from there south.

At Panama it was warm, but not excessively so, although very humid. Tourists desiring to see the wonderful work done on the canal are advised to do so before it is opened, when much of the work now visible will be under water.

For two days after leaving Panama the weather was delightful, and continued so, although a trifle cool for the latitude, for shortly after crossing the equator we met the Humboldt current, and from that time on the mercury only twice got as high as 70° Fahr., and the temperature gradually fell as we went south.

This is mentioned for if one counts on latitude alone his calculations as to what clothing will be needed will be very wide of the mark. An overcoat and warm underclothing are indispensable along here even in summer. Hotels, even in such cities as Valparaiso and Santiago, have no provision for heating rooms. It is not an uncommon practice to wear one's overcoat in the house, where it is cold, and leave it off in the street, where the genial sun renders it unnecessary.

In summer, after crossing the Andes, the rail trip across Argentine is apt to be hot and very dusty. A good linen duster is therefore a desirable addition to one's wardrobe. Buenos Ayres in summer is frequently very warm; Montevideo less so. The short journey from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo may be made by night boat. Those tourists who wish to see the country—and it is to those mainly that this is addressed—may now go by rail from Montevideo to Rio Janeiro. The line was completed in October last, and although scarcely ready for through passenger traffic, one can, as the writer did, get through in about eight and a half days. By May next the railroad authorities hope to have through trains running, with sleepers and diners, and to make the trip in eighty-eight hours. They can probably accomplish this, for even now the actual travel time by the local schedules is but 112½ hours. For the railroad trip north we leave Montevideo by night train over the Uruguay Central (standard gauge), and travel that night and all the next day in crossing Uruguay, landing at Rivera, on the Brazilian frontier. The country is level prairie until near the northern boundary, where it is hilly, with occasional patches of timber.

The Brazilian town across from Rivera is Sta. Anna do Livramento, and here we take the Rio Grande do Sul Railroad—one meter gauge, as are most of the railways in Brazil. We find the country here still an open grazing country, although more hilly than in Uruguay, this character of terrain continuing until near Sta. Maria da Bocca do Monte, a fine town of some 15,000 inhabitants, in the edge of the mountains. On leaving Sta. Maria we climb to a mountain plateau, which has an altitude of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, on which the road runs all the way to Sao Paulo. Passo Fundo (221 miles from Sta. Maria) is the next important town, twenty-three miles beyond which we enter the virgin forest, partly rolling and partly mountainous; but all forest without a single clearing for 450 miles, nearly to Ponta Grossa. The timber is all of fine quality and largely pine. At the Uruguay R. (Alto Uruguay), 111 miles north of Passo Fundo, we change to the Sao Paulo and Rio Grande Railroad.

The scenery about Ponta Grossa is very fine, and here one may take a side trip through Curitiba to Paranaguá, on the coast, over the Parana Railroad, famed alike for its splendid mountain scenery and as an example of difficult railroad engineering. Keeping to the northeast on the main line—the Sorocabana Railroad, between Ponta Grossa and Sao Paulo, we reach Sao Paulo, a city of 400,000 inhabitants, the capital of the state of that name, the center of the coffee trade and the leading city in Brazil outside of Rio Janeiro. From here another side trip to the coast will repay the tourist, over the Sao Paulo Railroad to Santos. The journey each way is made in two hours' time, and is over a road famed the world over for the engineering skill which has been displayed in its construction. The grade on the middle section of the road is so steep that cars are hauled by cable through some very fine scenery to Santos, a port through which passes most of the coffee raised in Brazil. Returning to Sao Paulo, we may continue on our journey over the Brazilian Central Railroad to Rio Janeiro, the trip Sao Paulo-Rio Janeiro being made in less than ten hours.

The writer, who claims the honor of having been the

first American to make the all-rail trip from Montevideo to Rio Janeiro, presents the following table, which gives the distances, time of transit and cost of transportation on the various sections of the road according to the present status. When through trains are put on they will at first be run twice a week, and a through ticket will be less than the sum of the present local fares and sleeper for two nights, in all \$92.10.

As to baggage, people carry here much more hand baggage than in the United States; for all other baggage an extra charge is made, except that the Rio Grande do Sul Railroad carries thirty-three pounds free with each first class passenger. From conversation with the railroad officials the writer concluded that the extra charges on a 100 pound steamer trunk would be about \$20. This, however, is only a rough guess.

Those tourists who are content only when they have all the conveniences of railway travel in the United States are advised to go from Montevideo to Rio Janeiro by steamer. Those who wish to see this country, as yet undeveloped, and are willing to "rough it" a little, will find the journey full of interest, and they should allow sufficient time to make the above mentioned side trips. Excessive heat need not be feared, even in midsummer, for the elevated plateau and immense forests almost ensure a relatively cool trip. On the ocean trip north from Rio Janeiro this month—midsummer south of the equator—the temperature noted at nine o'clock each morning was never above 82° Fahr.

W. C. BROWN.

Table of Distances, Cost and Time, Railroad Journey Montevideo to Rio Janeiro.

From Montevideo to	Miles.	Fare.	Hours.
Rivera	352	\$16.10*	21:00
Sta. Maria	174	7.00	10:05
Passo Fundo	221	12.49	12:55
Alto Uruguay	111	5.00	11:35
Unio de Victoria	225	9.28	14:30
Ponta Grossa	163	7.25	11:10
Sao Paulo	414	25.27†	21:30
Rio Janeiro	306	9.76	9:40
Totals	1,966	\$92.10	112:25

*Includes \$2.00 for sleeper. †Includes \$3.33 for sleeper.

New York to Valparaiso across the Andes and Return to New York via Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

From	To	Days.	Miles.	Cost of Ticket (approximate).
New York	Colon	6	1,970	\$75.00
Colon	Panama	2½ hrs.	47	
Panama	Valparaiso	13 to 20	3,530	\$157*
Valparaiso	Buenos Ayres	½	888	\$60
Buenos Ayres	Montevideo	½	115	\$7
Montevideo	Rio Janeiro	8½	1,965	\$92†
Rio Janeiro	New York	18	4,800	\$150 to \$175

*Depending on steamer. With certain connections trip is made in thirteen days.

†By May next it is proposed to put passengers through in eighty-eight hours.

MATHEMATICS AND MEDICINE.

In an article with the above heading in Arms and the Man Capt. Louis C. Duncan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., says: "I believe it was stated that the death rate for operations on abdominal wounds in the Cuban War was 100 per cent. But an examination of the data showed but three such wounds, and they not operated on in the field. At any rate it should be obvious that no valuable conclusion could be drawn from so few as three cases. It is stated that in our Civil War there were four times as many deaths from disease as from bullets; while in the Spanish War there were twelve times as many. The obvious conclusion of the average reader is that there was three times as much disease and death in the latter war as in the former. This conclusion is entirely false, the fact being that there was more than twice as much disease and deaths from disease (proportionately) in the Civil War as in the Spanish War. Again, it is stated that in the Boer war the British lost twice as many men by disease as they did by bullets, while with the Japanese in the Russian war the ratio was precisely reversed. What is the conclusion? Why, that the British losses from disease were four times those of the Japanese, and reasoning still farther it is proclaimed that the Japanese sanitary arrangements must have been far superior to the British. Again all this reasoning is fallacious and the conclusions false. The British losses were no greater than the Japanese. The Japanese had as much or more disease than the British.

"In a series of articles recently written by an imaginative gentleman (Gen. Homer Lea), and since published in book form under the title 'The Valor of Ignorance,' this fallacious reasoning reaches the very height of absurdity. The statement is actually made in all seriousness that there was fifty-six times as many deaths from disease (proportionately) in our Army in 1898 as there were in the Japanese army during the recent war with Russia. Here are the words: 'In the Spanish War fourteen men died of disease to one on the battlefield. In the Japanese army during the Russian war four deaths resulted from bullets to one from sickness.' 'In a war between Japan and the United States * * * should the ratio remain the same * * * the American losses from disease would be 700,000, as against 12,500 Japanese.' The colossal error of this ill considered statement should be apparent to the most simple. Yet it is published in a well known journal and then spread broadcast in book form, apparently uncontradicted. Possibly the whole thing is considered fiction, as most of it is, but this statement, reflecting in the gravest manner on our Army, and more pointedly on the Medical Department of it, is put down as a fact. To show the supreme absurdity of it let us reverse the problem. Let us say we had one-fourteenth as many deaths from wounds as from disease in '98. The Japanese had four times as many deaths from wounds as from disease; therefore they had fifty-six times as many deaths from bullets as we, Q.E.D. And in a war between us we should get off with but 12,500 killed, while the poor Japanese would lose 700,000. Ridiculous, of course; but not an iota more so than the other.

"The fallacy in both cases lies in using a variable quantity, no worse than two variable quantities, as a standard of comparison. Use a fixed quantity—1,000 men in service one year—as the standard, and this error disappears. If we use this, the only logical standard of comparison, we learn that the record in 1898 was not fifty-six times as bad as that of our Oriental friends in 1904-5; it was not ten times as bad; it was not even twice as bad. The actual facts are that the American death rate from disease in 1898 was approximately twenty-five per 1,000 per annum, while the Japanese rate was between twenty-five and thirty. Their rate was no

better than ours. But that is not all. In the year 1899 we had a considerable Army in the Philippine Islands; that is to say in the tropics, which had always been death traps for armies. Compared with these islands Manchuria is by all reports a health resort. Colonel Havard says it is one of the healthiest countries in the world. Yet our loss from disease in that year of campaign is reported by the Surgeon General to have been 15.30 per thousand; actually far less than that of the Japanese. This will be news to those who calculate the success of a sanitary corps on the basis of the battle losses.

"Another grave defect of this battle-to-disease ratio is that it gives no information of the progress of the sanitary corps, whether toward better things or worse. Colonel Simpson, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, says, 'In McKenzie's tables and in others stress is laid on the ratio of loss by disease to that from battle. This is, of course, a legitimate comparison from some aspects, but it must not be diverted from its useful purpose, and employed as a criterion of the excellence of the medical service engaged.' He proceeds to show that the disease death rate may be increasing as compared with the battle losses, while the actual disease death rate computed for each thousand men is steadily declining; a state of affairs which actually occurred during the South African war. From 1899 to 1902 the disease death rate rose from twice the battle losses to four times their figure. By the usual fallacious reasoning the sanitary service was steadily declining in efficiency. In fact, it was steadily improving, and the death rate from disease decreased from 38 per 1,000 in 1899 to 21 per 1,000 in 1902, or almost fifty per cent.

"How do these errors arise and what is the remedy? It is one of the simplest facts of mathematics that, in order to measure two unequal quantities, a single fixed standard is necessary. No rule-of-thumb carpenter would undertake to measure two boards using a foot rule for one and a metric tape for the other, and not knowing how to reduce the meter to feet. Yet that is precisely what is done by many writers. They say the Germans in 1870 had three-fourths as many deaths from disease as from wounds, while we, in 1861-65, had four times as many deaths from disease as from wounds. Ask them the relation between the battle losses and they do not know; do not even think it important. They are measuring by two standards.

"The idea of comparing disease with battles arose some years ago, when the world, and more especially the taxpayer, was not convinced of the necessity for organized medical departments for armies. In order to convince the reluctant taxpayers and their representatives of the necessity for a sanitary corps with proper rank and pay the argument that disease caused more deaths than wounds was presented. It proved an effective one. Surgeons to treat wounds had always been found necessary. Cabinets and chambers grasped the argument and provided for men to cure disease and later to prevent it. The comparison was good and legitimately used, but since then it has been, as Colonel Simpson says, 'diverted' and perverted to the purpose of comparing the efficiency of the sanitary services of armies, and it must be said that the tables in many works on military hygiene lend themselves readily to such a perversion. It is against this perversion, with its resulting haziness, confusion and positive errors, that I protest. The number of deaths from disease in each thousand men for each year of the war should be actually computed. The length of the war and the average number of men in the field are very important factors. Then the number of deaths and the efficiency of sanitary measures in the army may be fairly compared with those of another, in the same or another war. To be sure, there will be some small place for error, nothing human is perfect, but the ratio will be a very close approximation. If the data are worked out by months, it may be determined, as a war progresses, whether the sanitary corps is improving the situation or not. The number of deaths per thousand per annum is the only standard for measuring the efficiency of the sanitary corps of an army, using deaths as a basis. Deaths from bullets have nothing to do with the problem. To introduce them only leads to confusion and error.

"Deaths from disease, per thousand, per annum: British army in India, 1832 to 1852, 69; French army, Crimean war, 121; British army, Crimean war, 93; U.S. Army, war with Mexico, 110; Union Army, Civil War, 53; German army, Franco-Prussian war, 18.8; U.S. Army, Spanish War, 25; British army, South African war, 24; Japanese army, Russo-Japanese war, 25-30; Russian army, Russo-Japanese war, 25; U.S. Army, Philippines, 1899, 15.3. The death rate for the Russo-Japanese war has not as yet been accurately determined. The number of deaths from disease in the Japanese army was 27,500, the time one and two-thirds years; the average number of troops could hardly have exceeded 550,000. This gives the death rate of thirty per thousand per annum."

GERMAN ARMY AND THE KAISER.

In an article in the Washington Star, Jan. 11, Mr. William E. Curtis says:

"I have been told several times that the best description of the organization of the German army was written by Gen. Theodore Schwan, of the U.S. Army, in a report made to the Secretary of War several years ago. My attention has been called to it repeatedly by German officers from whom I have sought information.

"Why don't you read Schwan's report? they will say. 'He tells more about the German army than any German officer knows. An artillery officer may know his own corps and a quartermaster may know his part of the business, but neither will know anything about the business of the other, while Schwan knows it all, and has given a complete, accurate and thorough description of the different branches of the service. Being of German birth himself, he was better able to appreciate and understand the German motive and purpose than an American would be able to do.'

"General Schwan points out the weaknesses as well as the strength of the German system, and his criticisms have been carefully studied by the military authorities of Germany.

"General Schwan is of the opinion that one of the strongest features of the German system is the education of non-commissioned officers, and he says:

"As a rule non-commissioned officers are appointed from suitable men who have re-enlisted with a view to their advancement. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history, unless they possess already a sufficient knowledge of these branches, as well as military subjects, and for this purpose are formed into classes of from twenty to twenty-five, the instructors being civilians, non-commissioned officers and officers. Further instruction, intended to fit them not only for the higher non-commissioned grades, but for positions in the civil service, to which they may be appointed on quitting the army, is given non-commissioned officers after five or six years' service. The attendance is voluntary. The subjects taught are German, history, arithmetic, mensura-

tion, geography, map reading and military correspondence. A certificate of proficiency is awarded to every non-commissioned officer who has successfully taken this course or has passed an examination in the subjects embraced therein."

Mr. Curtis further says: "The Kaiser's popularity is increasing, according to the best judges. The people are acquiring more respect for his ability and more confidence in his judgment as he grows older. Although the racial antagonism of the Poles, Bohemians, Alsations and other subjects who are not of German birth still continues, it is against the Empire rather than the Emperor. The Socialistic element is also bitterly hostile, and is increasing in numbers. At every election as the years pass the Socialists show significant gains in their voting strength and in their representation in the Reichstag and the Diets. Nevertheless, the Kaiser gets the appropriations he wants and usually has his way. He is frequently in collision with the municipal authorities of Berlin and other cities, and, although the struggle may be prolonged, he always wins in the end."

MILITIA INSTRUCTION CAMP.

We publish below a copy of a letter sent by the War Department, Division of Militia Affairs, to the adjutants general of the various states and territories in regard to the Infantry officers' camps of instruction, which it is proposed to hold again this year. Camps of this nature were participated in last year by twenty-seven of the different states and territories, and there were in attendance over forty per cent. of all the Infantry officers of the Organized Militia. No scheme ever adopted for improving the efficiency of the Guard yielded such great results as these officers' camps of instruction. Officers of the National Guard who did not attend such schools last year will be interested in learning that similar schools will be held again the present year, provided the authorities of the states favor them. It will be observed that Militia officers attending the camps will receive pay, transportation and authorized incidental expenses:

W.D., DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS, Jan. 18, 1911.
The Adjutant General.

Sir: I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that camps of instruction for infantry officers of the Organized Militia, similar to those held last year under the provisions of G.O. No. 4, W.D., series of 1910, will be held again this year for the infantry officers of those states, territories and the District of Columbia, whose authorities will assemble them for this purpose.

These infantry officers' camps will be conducted under the supervision of the department commanders, who, in conference with the state, or territorial authorities, determine upon the place, time and duration of the camps and the program of instruction to be followed. When practicable, the place selected should be located at garrisoned Army posts in order that the officers of the Organized Militia may have the benefits of the presence of Regular troops. The terrain should be suitable for instruction in map reading and field work, and it should be selected sufficiently in advance to permit of the preparation of contoured maps of the vicinity and their early distribution to the officers of the Organized Militia. The time selected for the instruction should, if practicable, be prior to the date on which the Militia organizations go into camp for the summer field instruction, in order that the Militia officers attending the latter may have the benefits of the instruction imparted at the officers' camps. In duration, these officers' camps of instruction should preferably be of six full working days. Camps of less than three full working days will not be authorized.

The number of Militia officers in attendance will be limited by the number of officers of the Regular Army available as instructors, to the end that there may be one instructor to approximately every twenty student officers.

The Militia officers will not be required to bring to these camps the rifle or other equipment pertaining strictly to the enlisted men.

Where practicable, regimental and battalion staff officers will receive special instruction in the organization and administration of their respective offices in the field and in the duties which devolve upon them.

These infantry officers' camps, being camp service for instruction within the meaning of Section 14 of the Militia Law, the transportation and pay of the Militia officers and the authorized incidental expenses of the camp may be paid from the funds allotted to the state or territory under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

Attention is invited to the remarks on this subject on pages 44 to 75, inclusive, of the last annual report of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs.

In order that department commanders may have the data and time necessary to arrange the details of these camps, it is requested that this office be informed at the earliest practicable date, and, in any case, not later than Feb. 15, whether or not the state or territory desires to participate this year in a camp of instruction for officers of infantry of the Organized Militia.

Very respectfully,
ERASMUS WEAVER.

Col., Gen. Staff Corps, Asst. to Chief of Staff, Chief of Div.

THE USE OF "MAY" AND "SHALL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

Sir: The controversy over the use of "may" and "shall" in connection with Oklahoma Indian lands furnishes proper opportunity to direct attention to a perversion of law by which the line of the Army has been made to suffer greatly in efficiency of personnel.

The law establishing our present organization with fifteen captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants, respectively, provides explicitly that such of these officers as are not required with their companies shall be available for detail as staff officers in the regiment.

How this law has been perverted in order to permit details which, under the law, may be made requires no comment.

LINE.

Washington, Jan. 18.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver,
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 21, 1911.
Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, Cavalry, unassigned, to be colonel from Jan. 19, 1911, vice Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., who accepted an appointment as brigadier general on that date.

Major James Lockett, 4th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 19, 1911, vice Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 4th Cav., detailed as inspector general on that date.

Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav., to be major from Jan. 19, 1911, vice Major James Lockett, 4th Cav., promoted.

First Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th Cav., to be captain from Jan. 19, 1911, vice Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. William W. Overton, 15th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 19, 1911, vice 1st Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th Cav., promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, 6th Inf., to be colonel from Jan. 19, 1911, vice Col. Joseph W. Duncan, 8th Inf., who accepted an appointment as brigadier general on that date.

Major Henry Kirby, 18th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 19, 1911, vice Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, 6th Inf., promoted.

Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 18th Inf., to be major from Jan. 19, 1911, vice Major Henry Kirby, 18th Inf., promoted.

Capt. William K. Jones, Infantry, unassigned, to be major from Jan. 20, 1911, vice Major Charles L. Beckurts, 6th Inf., whose resignation was accepted to take effect Jan. 19, 1911.

First Lieut. Fred E. Smith, 3d Inf., to be captain from Jan. 19, 1911, vice Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 18th Inf., promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 21, 1911.

Appointment in the Army.

General Officer.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A., to be major general. Promotions in the Army.

Medical Corps.

To be colonel.

Lieut. Col. Rudolph G. Ebert, M.C., to be colonel.

Lieut. Col. William H. Arthur, M.C., to be colonel.

To be lieutenant colonel.

Major Charles Wilcox, M.C., to be lieutenant colonel.

Major Thomas U. Raymond, M.C., to be lieutenant colonel.

Major Henry D. Snyder, M.C., to be lieutenant colonel.

Major Allen M. Smith, M.C., to be lieutenant colonel.

Major Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., to be lieutenant colonel.

To be major.

Capt. Matthew A. Delaney, M.C., to be major.

Capt. Horace D. Bloomer, M.C., to be major.

Capt. Paul S. Halloran, M.C., to be major.

Capt. Kent Nelson, M.C., to be major.

Capt. Peter C. Field, M.C., to be major.

Capt. Herbert G. Shaw, M.C., to be major.

Capt. Louis Brechemin, Jr., M.C., to be major.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. John P. Smith, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. Samuel A. Price, 28th Inf., to be captain.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th Cav., to be colonel.

Major Eben Swift, 9th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav., to be major.

First Lieut. William J. Kendrick, 7th Cav., to be captain.

Second Lieut. Frank E. Davis, 8th Cav., to be first lieutenant.

Appointment, by Transfer, in the Army.

Field Artillery Arm.

Second Lieut. Charles P. Hollingsworth, 9th Inf., from the Infantry arm to the Field Artillery arm, with rank from Sept. 25, 1908.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Joseph T. Clement, 1st Field Art., from the Field Artillery arm to the Infantry arm, with rank from Sept. 25, 1908.

S.O. JAN. 26, 1911, WAR DEPT.

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. W. T. Hannum, C.E., to take effect about Jan. 28, 1911.

First Lieut. William H. Allen, M.C., report to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment.

Second Lieut. Alexander L. James, Jr., 5th Cav., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report to Brig. Gen. W. S. Schuyler for duty as aide-de-camp on his staff.

Capt. G. R. Hancock, C.A.C., is transferred from the 31st Co. to the 156th Co.

First Lieut. G. B. Foster, Jr., M.C., will report in person to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, D.C., for temporary duty for a period of ten days, and at the expiration of that period, will resume his duties at the Army Medical School in Washington.

First Lieut. Robert Skelton, M.R.C., recently appointed, is ordered to active duty in the Service of the United States, on account of an existing emergency, to take effect Feb. 1, 1911, and will then proceed to Fort Adams, R.I.

The leave granted Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 30th Inf., is further extended fifteen days.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. William L. Little, M.C.

G.O. 6, JAN. 15, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. Immediately upon the promulgation of any sentence of court-martial in the case of a commissioned officer involving suspension from rank and command, confinement, reduction in lineal rank, or any other material change in the officer's status, the commander who has authority to approve such sentence and carry it into execution will advise the Adjutant General of the Army, by telegraph, of the sentence imposed as approved or mitigated and the date of promulgation thereof.

II. 1. Par. I, G.O. No. 14, W.D., Jan. 17, 1908, relating to the shipment of canteen-haversack straps in the possession of recruits that have been assigned to organizations, is rescinded.

2. The canteen-haversack straps, referred to in Par. 1 of this order, will be turned over to post ordnance officers to be held until sufficient stores have accumulated to make an economical shipment, when they will be sent to an arsenal to be designated by the Chief of Ordnance.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 7, JAN. 6, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and of which Major Treadwell W. Moore, 1st Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Leo I. Samuelson, 1st Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of:

Second Lieut. Augustus Norton, C.A.C.

Charge I. Drunkenness, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Charge II. Lying out of garrison, in violation of the 31st Article of War.

Charge III. Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Charge IV. Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War.

Charge V. Absence from drill, in violation of the 33d Article of War.

He was found guilty of charges I, II, and III. Of charge IV, "Not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Of charge V, "Guilty."

Sentence. To be confined to the limits of the post at which he may be serving for the period of three months, and to forfeit \$50 per month of his pay for the same period.

General Maus in reviewing the proceedings said:

"In the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. Augustus Norton, C.A.C., the sentence is approved and will be duly executed. Although such offenses are of a most serious nature and are a pernicious and demoralizing example to others, especially the enlisted men, yet favorable consideration is given to the strong testimony in favor of the general character of the accused, previous to this offense. Profiting by the leniency extended to him by the court, the accused should realize that in its repetition he can no longer claim such indulgence."

G.O. 8, JAN. 19, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. Until further orders, the engineer equipment for Cavalry authorized by G.O. 221, W.D., Nov. 1, 1907, will not be used, and pack animals for carrying that equipment will not be provided.

II. Hereafter, when a member of the Hospital Corps who is proficient in both the photographic and finger print processes

of identification work is transferred from one station to another, or is discharged or re-enlisted, the words "Proficient in identification work" will be entered on his descriptive list, discharge certificate, or descriptive and assignment card, as the case may require. The entry will be made on the descriptive list under the heading "Military Record," and on the discharge certificate or descriptive and assignment card in the space for remarks. No notation regarding proficiency in identification work will be made in the case of men who are proficient in only one of the processes mentioned.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 11, JAN. 16, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 672, Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, 1909, is rescinded.

II. Amends Pars. 40, 360, 379, 385, 408, 414, 429, 431, 461, 558, 650, 651, 671, 673 and 780, Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, 1909.

III. Add Pars. 62½, 120½, 171½, 199½, 222½ to Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, 1909.

IV. The following changes are made on pages 213 and 214 of the Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, 1909:

Page 213, the word "Cable" insert—Caliber of guns, 59; Calibration, 60.

Page 214, strike out—Caliber of guns, 59; Calibration, 60.

V. The index of each copy of Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, 1909, will be modified to accord with the additions indicated in Par. III. of this order.

VI. The information furnished heretofore directly to the Chief of Coast Artillery on Form G.O.A. (Report of changes of the commissioned officers of the Coast Artillery Corps), will be furnished hereafter by Artillery district commanders on the last day of each month directly to the Adjutant General of the Army on Form No. 422, A.G.O., copies of which form will be supplied by the Adjutant General's Department.

VII. G.O. No. 195, W.D., Nov. 21, 1908, and Par. II, G.O. No. 6, W.D., Jan. 15, 1909, are rescinded.

G.O. 13, JAN. 18, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. The 142d Co., C.A.C., is designated for service in the Philippine Islands and will be relieved from duty at Fort McHenry, Md., in time to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for embarkation on the transport sailing for Manila about Aug. 5, 1911. The company will proceed to Fort Wint, Grande Island, for station, relieving the 146th Co., C.A.C., which upon being thus relieved will proceed to the United States on the transport sailing from Manila on or about Sept. 15, 1911, and upon arrival in the United States will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for station.

II. Announces that the military reservation of Fort Ringgold, Texas, together with the buildings thereon, having become useless for military purposes, is placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, or as may be otherwise provided by law.

CIR. 81, DEC. 31, 1910, WAR DEPT.

The following decisions of the Secretary of War are published:

1. Use of the Words "Material" and "Materiel."—The word "material" will not be used in the sense of "materiel" in War Department publications, and those in which the word has been erroneously employed will be corrected in future editions.

2. Declaration by an Alien Minor of Intention to Become a Citizen.—Appointment of Guardian for a Minor Whose Father is Living.—Under the provisions of Sec. 4 of the act of Congress approved June 29, 1908 (34 Stat. L. 596), an alien minor whose father is living may declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States without the consent of his father at any time after reaching the age of eighteen.

The appointment of a guardian is a judicial act over which the executive is without authority to exercise control, and for the reason that an appointment, even when the father of the minor is living, should be recognized in the conduct of the recruiting service, unless it is proposed to contest the issue of the letter of appointment, in a particular case, on the ground of fraud or want of jurisdiction.

3. Method of Disposing of Certain Applications for Discharge by Purchase.—Whenever an application for discharge by purchase under the provisions of G.O. 18, W.D., Jan. 25, 1909, is made by an enlisted man serving within the United States and territories of the Union, whose organization is ordered to take station in Alaska or outside the continental limits of the United States and whose status as to enlistment falls under the provisions of Par. II, G.O. 141, W.D., Aug. 31, 1908, the department commander concerned is authorized to dispose of the case under the provisions of Par. 3, G.O. 13, W.D., Jan. 25, 1909.

4. Deserters Not Under Military Control Will Not Be Discharged.—The question having arisen as to whether a discharge without honor should be issued to a soldier who was dropped from the rolls of his organization for desertion and who subsequently was confined in a civil prison under a sentence imposed by the civil authorities and whose trial for desertion was completed, the question of Congress approved April 11, 1890, it was held that it is not the policy of the War Department to discharge, either with or without honor, deserters who are not under military control.

As is indicated in Cir. 26, W.D., April 27, 1910, it is the practice of the department to issue upon application to deserters whose cases fall under the provisions of the act of Congress referred to above a "deserter's release," which release affords to such deserters ample protection from arrest.

5. The Issue or Sale of Certain Publications to the Organized Militia.—Par. 3, Cir. 64, W.D., Oct. 6, 1910, is construed as authorizing the issue or sale to the Organized Militia of any part of a publication authorized by the provisions of that paragraph when such part is published separately.

G.O. 7, JAN. 14, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Officers making applications for leaves will include information serialim as follows:

1. Whether they are student officers of the garrison school.

2. Whether they are members of a general court-martial.

3. If on duty with a company, the number of officers with the organization.

4. The amount of leave they have had during the past four years.

Post and other commanding officers in forwarding applications of this character will satisfy themselves as far as practicable that there is no error of statement, recommend approval or disapproval of the application and give such additional information as will enable the department commander to have a complete understanding as to the status of each officer requesting leave, and if there be any unusual features, a statement of the effect that granting or withholding the indulgence will have upon the efficiency or interests of the Service.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

E. F. LADD, A.G.

CIR. 1, JAN. 11, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon a request for information as to whether the wearing of civilian dress by enlisted men while on pass is prohibited in view of letter from the A.G.O., dated Nov. 22, 1910, published in Cir. No. 22, these headquarters, series of 1910, the War Department in an indorsement dated Dec. 1, 1910, stated:

"The provisions of the letter of Nov. 22, 1910, apply only when uniform is worn by an enlisted man away from his post. The provisions of G.O. No. 169, W.D., 1907, in so far as they relate to the wearing of civilian clothes by enlisted men are still in force, and it was not the intention of the Department to prohibit the wearing of civilian clothes by enlisted men when on pass."

In connection with the above, attention is invited to Par. 3, G.O. No. 169, W.D., series of 1907, which directs that "when officers or enlisted men wear civilian dress, it will not be accompanied by any mark or part of the uniform. Enlisted men, on or off duty, will not wear civilian dress without permission of their commanding officer."

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

E. F. LADD, A.G.

G.O. 11, JAN. 20, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

Troop E, 8th Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz., and Troop G, 8th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., will stand relieved from duty in this department in time to proceed by marching to Holbrook

and Huachuca Siding, Ariz., respectively, and thence in each case on the morning of March 1, by rail to San Francisco, Cal., to arrive not earlier than noon of March 4, nor later than 5 a.m., March 5. The commanding officers of the respective commands will embark on the transport sailing March 5, 1911, for the Philippine Islands.

G.O. 167, DEC. 31, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA. Announces the results of the small-arms practice in this department for the year of 1910.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. William S. Graves, Gen. Staff, is assigned to duty as secretary of the General Staff Corps, to take effect upon the relief of Capt. Fred W. Sladen, Gen. Staff. (Jan. 19, W.D.) Leave for one month about Jan. 31, 1911, is granted Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, Gen. Staff. (Jan. 24, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, I.G., is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Department. He will remain on his present duties until further orders. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for one month, about Jan. 21, 1911, is granted Capt. Elmer Lindley, Q.M.G. (Jan. 19, W.D.) Lieut. Col. Gonzales S. Bingham, D.Q.M., chief Q.M. of the department, will proceed to Forts Lawton, Worden, Casey, Flieger and Ward, and Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Fort Stevens, Ore.; Forts Columbia and Canby, Wash.; Boise Barracks, Idaho; Forts Walla Walla and George Wright, Wash., to make inspections thereof in connection with the Quartermaster's Department, and to make such further inspections as may be necessary of new construction work at the several posts named. (Jan. 14, D. Columbia.) Leave for one month is granted Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell, Q.M. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Earl Eikenberry (appointed Jan. 4, 1911, from drum major, 27th Inf.), now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is assigned to duty at that post. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Arthur Kavanagh, Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be sent to Fort McKinley, Me., for duty. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 4, W.D., Jan. 6, 1911, relating to Post Q.M. Sergt. Earl Eikenberry, is revoked. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John Delmar, now at 400 Cornwell street, Los Angeles, Cal., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 239, Oct. 12, 1910, W.D., as relates Capt. Tilman Campbell, C.S., from duty as an assistant to the purchasing commissary at San Francisco, and directs him to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1911, is revoked. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 239, Oct. 12, 1910, W.D., as relates to Capt. Lutz Wahl, C.S., is revoked. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Capt. Lutz Wahl, C.S., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about March 15, 1911, to San Francisco, Cal., and upon arrival will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. George M. Katschmidt, Fort Mansfield, R.I., when his services are no longer required at that post will be sent to New York city, for duty. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. John Wikander, the President of San Francisco, who has been ordered to the transport sailing from San Francisco, about March 5, 1911, for duty at Fort Shafter, to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Frank Gortz, who will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. James J. Ward, office of the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

Post Comy. Adam Kack, now at Fort Riley, Kas., upon the completion of the course of instruction at the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Capt. James I. Mabey, M.C., is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

Capt. Park Howell, M.C., is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States, with one year's pay, under the provisions of Sec. 5, Act of Congress approved April 23, 1908. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Leave for four months, about June 1, 1911, is granted Capt. Henry E. Jan, M.C. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

Par. 23, S.O. 800, Dec. 23, 1910, W.D., is so amended as to direct 1st Lieut. Joseph Casper, M.C., to remain on duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., until Feb. 15, 1911, and then to return to his proper station. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

The board of medical officers appointed by Par. 1, S.O. No. 174, series 1910, these headquarters, will reassemble at Fort Robinson, Neb., at such time as may be directed for the examinations of Major Christopher C. Collins, M.C., who, unless reported upon adversely by the board, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Robinson, Neb., to take the test ride. (Jan. 16, D. Mo.)

Boards of officers of the Medical Corps as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet at the places named for the purpose of conducting examinations of applicants for appointment as first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps:

At Fort Adams, R.I.—Major Alexander N. Stark, Capt. William L. Little.

At Fort Andrews, Mass.—Capt. Cosam J. Bartlett, 1st Lieut. Hiram A. Phillips.

At the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Major Percy M. Ashburn, Major Robert M. Thornburgh and Capt. Robert L. Richards.

At Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—Capt. Leartus J. Owen, 1st Lieut. Harry R. Beery.

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Major Henry C. Fisher, Capt. James M. Phalen, Capt. Edwin D. Kilbourne.

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.—Major George A. Skinner, Capt. Percy L. Jones, 1st Lieut. Llewellyn P. Williamson.

At Fort Des Moines, Iowa.—Major Charles Y. Brownlee, Capt. Jay W. Grisinger, 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Farnsworth.

At Fort Douglas, Utah.—Major Clarence J. Manly, 1st Lieut. George W. Cook.

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.—Major James S. Wilson, 1st Lieut. William L. Sheep.

At Fort George Wright, Wash.—Major Elmer A. Dean.

At Jackson Barracks, La.—Major William E. Vose.

At Fort Jay, N.Y.—Major Elbert E. Persons, 1st Lieut. Henry Beckwith.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Major Deane C. Howard, Capt. Guy V. Rukke, Capt. Henry C. Pillsbury.

At Fort Lawton, Wash.—Major Charles E. Marrow.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Major John A. Murtagh, Capt. James Bourke, 1st Lieut. Ernest R. Gentry.

At Fort Logan, Colo.—Major Jay Ralph Shook, Capt. George F. Juenemann, Capt. Clarence Le R. Cole.

At Fort McKinley, Md.—Major Chandler P. Robbins.

At Fort McKinley, Me.—Major William W. Reno.

At Fort McPherson, Ga.—Major David Baker, 1st Lieut. Taylor E. Darby.

At Fort Meade, S.D.—Major Benjamin J. Edgar, Jr., Capt. Omar W. Pinkston.

At Fort Monroe, Va.—Major Frederick P. Reynolds, Capt. George F. Peed, Capt. Lucius L. Hopwood.

At Fort Monroe, S.O.—Major Frank O. Baker.

At Fort Ogishthorpe, Ga.—Capt. William K. Bartlett, 1st Lieut. Arthur O. Davis.

At Fort Omaha, Neb.—Major Harry L. Gilchrist.

At Fort Ontario, N.Y.—Capt. Edgar W. Miller.

At Fort Porter, N.Y.—Capt. William R. Davis.

At the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.—Major Philip G. Wales, Capt. Levy M. Hathaway.

At Fort Riley, Kas.—Major James W. Van Dusen, Capt. Paul L. Freeman, 1st Lieut. John A. Burket.

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Major Francis M. O. Usher, 1st Lieut. John T. Aydelotte, 1st Lieut. James S. Fox.

At Fort Screven, Ga.—Major Roderic P. O'Connor.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Major Charles Wilcox, Major Gideon McD. Van Poole, 1st Lieut. James R. Mount.

At Fort Sill, Okla.—Major Douglas F. Duval.

At Fort Snelling, Minn.—Major Paul C. Hutton, 1st Lieut. Albert S. Bowen, 1st Lieut. Harry B. Etter.

Major Jere B. Clayton, Capt. Matthew A. Reardon.

At the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.—Capt. Paul S. Halloran, Henry P. Pipes and Harold W. Jones.

At Fort Wayne, Mich.—Major Frederick M. Hartsock.

At Whipple Barracks, Ariz.—Capt. Kent Nelson. (Jan. 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph A. Worthington, M.C., upon arrival in the United States from the Philippine Islands will report at the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Jan. 24, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William H. Arthur, M.C., is relieved from duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him, and will then proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place about Aug. 5, 1911, for Manila, for duty. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Sherwood, M.R.C. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. Fred T. Koyler, M.R.C., upon the abandonment of Fort Mansfield, R.I., will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Mills, M.R.C., is extended one month. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. William O. Cutcliffe, M.R.C., is extended two months. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. John E. Bradley, M.R.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, during the temporary absence of Capt. James Bourke, M.C. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Boards of medical officers are appointed to meet at posts as indicated below on Jan. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1911, for the examination of members of the Hospital Corps, for the position as sergeants, as follows:

Fort Adams, R.I.—Major Alexander N. Stark and Capt. William L. Little, M.C., for the examination of Pts. 1st Class Richard Gaulty and Frederick C. Young, Fort Greble.

Fort Banks, Mass.—Major Robert V. Patterson, M.C., for the examination of Pts. 1st Class Walter Bruswski, Fort Banks; David Lowe, Fort Warren, and Harry L. Woodward, Fort Strong.

Fort Du Pont, Del.—Major Eugene H. Hartnett, M.C., for the examination of Lance Corp. Richard J. Roorda, Fort Du Pont, and Pvt. 1st Class John J. Pompey, Frankford Arsenal.

Fort Hamlin, N.Y.—Major Louis P. Hess and Capt. Louis H. Hanson, M.C., for the examination of Pvt. 1st Class Sothoron J. Scott.

Fort Hancock, N.J.—Major Irving W. Rand and 1st Lieut. Howard A. Knox, M.C., for the examination of Lance Corp. Frank V. Le Masson.

Fort Jay, N.Y.—Major Elbert E. Persons and 1st Lieut. Henry Beckwith, M.C., for the examination of Pvt. 1st Class Christopher T. Quinn.

Fort McKinley, Me.—Major William W. Reno, M.C., for the examination of Pvt. 1st Class Warren A. Steely.

Fort Monroe, Va.—Capt. George P. Peed and Lucius L. Hopwood, M.C., for the examination of Pts. 1st Class Robert L. Edwards and George B. Boston.

Fort Myer, Va.—Major John H. Allen and Capt. Howard H. Bailey, M.C., for the examination of Pvt. 1st Class Tarleton T. Osborne.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.—Major Basil H. Dutcher, Capt. John A. Clark and 1st Lieut. Robert W. Holmes, M.C., for the examination of Pts. 1st Class Jack D. Yeager, Charles A. Bacon, John S. Eberly and James B. Mayo.

Fort Totten, N.Y.—Major Henry H. Matherford and Capt. Frank W. Weed, M.C., for the examination of Pts. 1st Class William H. Kennedy, George E. Mercer and Joseph Leshen.

Fort Washington, Md.—Major Samuel M. Waterhouse, M.C., for the examination of Lance Corp. Max M. Wurhaft and Pvt. 1st Class Harry B. Hoyt and Ernest F. O'Banion.

Washington Barracks, D.C.—Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., for the examination of Pts. 1st Class Harvey O. Kernan and Fred C. Koonce.

San Juan, P.R.—Major Bailey A. Ashford, M.C., for the examination of Pts. 1st Class John F. Austin, Julius B. Green, William D. Ross and Enoch Cavanaugh.

The board of officers at San Juan, P.R., will meet on Jan. 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1911. (Jan. 18, D.E.)

Acting Cook Julius Orgleman, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

Sergt. Calvin E. Hendershot, H.C., Fort Flieger, Wash., will proceed to Fort Liscum, Alaska, for duty. (Jan. 17, D. Columbia.)

Sergt. 1st Class Martin Simmel, H.C., Fort Mansfield, R.I., upon the departure of the 88th Co., C.A.C., from that post, will be sent to Fort Constitution, N.H., for duty. (Jan. 24, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Capt. William K. Jones, paymaster, is relieved from detail in the Pay Department. He will remain on his present duties until further orders. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

Capt. Harold Hammond, paymaster, having reported, is assigned to duty at station at Omaha. (Jan. 16, D. Mo.)

Major John P. Hains, P.D., Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., and report not later than noon, Jan. 16, 1911, to the president of the board of officers, and if found fit, will take the walking test. (Jan. 9, D. Columbia.)

Leave for six days, effective about Jan. 24, 1911, is granted Capt. William H. Burt, paymaster. (Jan. 24, D.E.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Capt. Amos A. Fries, C.E., relieved from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers, and will report in person to the commanding officer of the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty at that school. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

Col. David C. Kinsman, C.E., Savannah, Ga., will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., for physical examination. (Jan. 10, D.G.)

Lieut. Col. Harry Taylor, C.E., is detailed as a member of the board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, appointed by Par. 2, S.O. 46, W.D., office of the Chief of Engineers, Dec. 1, 1903, for the carrying out of the provisions of Sec. 3 of the River and Harbor Act of June 13, 1902, vice Major Herbert Denkyne, C.E., relieved. (Jan. 20, C.E.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. CROZIER, C.O.

Major Walter G. Pensfeld, O.D., will proceed at the proper time to Boston, Mass., for the purpose of delivering an address before the meeting of the National Guard Association of Massachusetts on the evening of Feb. 17, 1911. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Alphonse C. E. von Nyvenheim, retired, is relieved from further duty as the Norwich University, Northfield, Vt. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles M. Snell, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

Par. 5, S.O. No. 3, W.D., Jan. 5, 1911, relating to Ord. Sergt. Charles V. Ham, is revoked. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles V. Ham (appointed Dec. 23, 1910, from sergeant, 20th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Barrancas, Fla., is assigned to duty at Fort McRee, Fla., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Richard C. Remling, who will be sent to Fort Fremont, S.C., for duty. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

First Lieut. John A. Brockman, Signal Corps, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty, on the cableboat Cyrus W. Field. Lieutenant Brockman will take station in New York city. (Jan. 21, D.E.)

First Class Sergt. Charles H. Davis, Signal Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

The tour of duty of 1st Class Sergt. David Reeves, Signal Corps, with Co. B, Signal Corps, Ohio N.G., is extended to include March 31, 1911. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Edwin L. Stewart, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent, on the first available transport to Fort Shafter, H.T., for duty in connection with the maintenance of the telephone installations at that post and at Schofield Barracks. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. Frank R. McCoy, 3d Cav., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Major William C. Brown, 3d Cav., now on leave in Washington, D.C., will report in person to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty in his office. (Jan. 24, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for fifteen days, upon his relief from duty at the U.S.M.A., is granted Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 4th Cav. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Joseph V. Kuznik, 4th Cav., is extended twenty days. (Jan. 14, D. Mo.)

Leave for four months, about March 15, 1911, is granted Veterinarian Robert W. McKibbin, 4th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Jan. 16, D. Mo.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Goss L. Stryker, 4th Cav., is extended sixteen days. (Jan. 10, D. Mo.)

Lieut. Lewis V. Greer, 4th Cav., Fort Meade, will proceed to Denver, and report not later than Jan. 29, 1911, for examination on Jan. 30, 1911, for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 10, D. Mo.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

First Sergt. John Quinn, Troop G, 8th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Leave for two months, upon the arrival of his regiment in the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. William D. Geary, 12th Cav. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for two months, about Feb. 18, 1911, is granted Capt. Walter C. Babcock, 13th Cav. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, 13th Cav. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

First Lieut. William H. Dodds, jr., 1st Field Art., will proceed at the proper time to New York city for the purpose of taking an examination on Jan. 30, 1911, for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. W. FOSTER.

First Lieut. Ralph McT. Pennell, 6th Field Art., Fort Riley, Kas., and 2d Lieut. Harold E. Miner, 5th Field Art., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., and report Jan. 29, 1911, for examination on Jan. 30, 1911, for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 10, D. Mo.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for twenty days, effective on or about Jan. 22, 1911, is granted Capt. Arthur H. Bryant, C.A.C. (Jan. 19, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, effective upon completion of duty assigned him by Par. 2, S.O. 9, c.s., these headquarters, is granted Lieut. Col. William C. Rafferty, C.A.C. (Jan. 19, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, effective about Jan. 22, 1911, is granted Capt. Arthur H. Bryant, C.A.C. (Jan. 19, D.E.)

The leave granted Chaplain Ruter W. Springer, C.A.C., Fort Caswell, is extended twenty days. (Jan. 9, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Eli E. Bennett, C.A.C., Fort Dade, Fla., will proceed to and take station at St. Petersburg and Palmetto, Fla., in the order named, to enable him to continue the work on the progressive military map of the United States. (Jan. 9, D.G.)

First Lieut. Walter P. Boatwright, C.A.C., recently promoted from second lieutenant, with rank from Dec. 2, 1910, is placed on the unassigned list, and will remain on duty at his present station. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

Major William G. Haan, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., on business pertaining to the land defense of that place. Upon the completion of this duty Major Haan will repair to Washington and report in person not later than Feb. 8, 1911, to the president of the National Land Defense Board for duty pertaining to the land defense of southern forts, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station. (Jan. 24, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Frederick L. Martin, C.A.C., will report in person to Lieut. Col. John C. W. Brooks, C.A.C., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (Jan. 24, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person to Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion: First Lieut. William E. DeSombre, 1st Lieut. Carl E. Wiggin, 1st Lieut. Glen F. Jenks, 2d Lieut. Jacob Frank, Warren R. Bell, Arthur G. Campbell, John T. Rowe, Harold L. Gardiner. (Jan. 24, W.D.)

Capt. Harry L. Steele, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 32d Co. and placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Eastern Artillery District of New York, for duty on his staff. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Capt. Harry L. Steele, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Totten, N.Y., relieving Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks, C.A.C., of that duty. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Fireman William Linn, C.A.C., Fort Levett, Me., will be sent not later than Feb. 13, 1911, to Fort Barrancas, for duty. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Cook Henry L. Sharrer, 4th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan.

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. ORANE.

Leave for two months and twenty days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. James G. Mollroy, 9th Inf., to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Par. 1, S.O. 271, series 1910, these headquarters, directing Capt. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf., to make the annual inspection of certain organizations of the Militia of Nebraska, is revoked. (Jan. 11, D. Mo.)

Major Daniel B. Devore, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of certain organizations of the Militia of Nebraska. The inspection will begin on Jan. 19, 1911. (Jan. 11, D. Mo.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

G.O. 140, DEC. 14, 1910, 12TH INFANTRY.

1. It gives the regimental commander much pleasure to announce to the regiment that the division commander, after his inspection to-day, expressed himself as being highly gratified with the regiment; that its appearance on review was fine and that it could not have marched better, and that the police of barracks as a whole was excellent.

By order of Major Barth:

P. J. MORROW, Capt. and Adj., 12th Inf.

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. William T. Patten, 13th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Feb. 5, 1911, is granted Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Lieut. Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 14th Inf., is relieved from further duty in Washington, to take effect March 1, 1911, and will then join his proper station. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for three months, about Feb. 5, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. John C. Waterman, 15th Inf., with the full understanding that he join his regiment before its departure from San Francisco, for the Philippine Islands, May 5, 1911. (Jan. 10, 1911.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Charles L. McKain, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted leave for one month, effective this date. (Jan. 10, D.G.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Capt. Raymond Shelton, 18th Inf., is relieved from detail as major of Philippine Scouts, March 15, 1911, and will join his regiment. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. WOOD.

Capt. Samuel B. McIntyre, 19th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department. Captain McIntyre is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, and from further duty on recruiting service, and will repair to Washington and report in person to the Paymaster General of the Army for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Boston, Mass., for duty. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Second Lieut. Richard J. Herman, 23d Inf., is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., and will join his regiment. (Jan. 24, W.D.)

Leave for three months, upon his relief from duty at the U.S.M.A., is granted 2d Lieut. Richard J. Herman, 23d Inf. (Jan. 24, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for twenty days, effective upon completion of his examination for promotion, is granted Capt. Archibald A. Cabanis, 24th Inf. (Jan. 18, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, effective upon completion of his examination for promotion, is granted Capt. Archibald A. Cabanis, 24th Inf. (Jan. 18, D.E.)

Leave for one month and five days, about May 1, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. John C. French, 24th Inf., upon the departure of the 24th Infantry for the Philippine Islands, will remain on duty at his present station until the arrival of the 3d Infantry at Madison Barracks, N.Y., when he will proceed to San Francisco, and sail on the first available transport to join his regiment in the Philippines Division. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf., will proceed at the proper time to the places indicated below in the order named, and make the annual inspection of the Militia organizations indicated: Philadelphia, Pa.—Feb. 7: Headquarters 1st and 4th Brigades. Harrisburg, Pa.—Feb. 8: General Headquarters and State Arsenal. Sunbury, Pa.—Feb. 8: Headquarters 3d Brigade. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Feb. 9: Headquarters of the Division. Oil City, Pa.—Feb. 10: Headquarters 2d Brigade. Charleston, W. Va.—Feb. 13 and 14: General Headquarters and State Arsenal. Richmond, Va.—Feb. 15: A.G.O. State Arsenal, and store rooms and Assistant Inspector General's Office. Norfolk, Va.—Feb. 16: Headquarters 1st Brigade. Annapolis, Md.—Feb. 20: General Headquarters. Baltimore, Md.—Feb. 20: Brigade Headquarters and Staff Departments; Feb. 21: State storehouse. (Jan. 23, D.E.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. EVANS.

The leave granted Capt. Pearl M. Shaffer, 25th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 16, D. Columbia.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

First Sergt. Edward Edmunds, Co. B, 26th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Col. Robert K. Evans, 28th Inf., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., vice Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, relieved. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. ST. J. OHUBB.

The leave granted Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 30th Inf., is extended one month and twenty days, with permission to go beyond the sea. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Par. 3, S.O. 279, W.D., Nov. 29, 1910, announcing the acceptance by the President of the resignation of Capt. John J. Clark, Phil. Scouts, to take effect Jan. 31, 1911, is amended to announce the acceptance of Captain Clark's resignation by the President, to take effect Feb. 28, 1911. (Jan. 24, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. John J. Clark, Phil. Scouts, is further extended to and including Feb. 28, 1911. (Jan. 24, W.D.)

Capt. Harold M. Joss, Phil. Scouts, now sick at Camp Hayt, Samar, will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for admission to the hospital at that post for observation and treatment. (Dec. 5, D.V.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Par. 37, S.O. No. 10, Jan. 13, 1911, W.D., relating to Capt. William N. Hughes, retired, is revoked. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Capt. William N. Hughes, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty with the Militia of Kentucky, to take effect Jan. 31, 1911, and will then proceed to his home. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Riley, for the examination of such officers of the Field Artillery as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Majors John E. McMahon, 6th Field Art., Peyton O. March, 6th Field Art., William S. McNair, 2d Field Art., James W. Van Dusen, M.C.; 1st Lieut. John A. Burket, M.C. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

A mountain artillery board, to consist of Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art.; Capt. Roy S. Lyon, 4th Field Art.; Capt. Charles M. Bunker, 4th Field Art. is appointed with station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. This board will constitute a subboard of the Field Artillery board at Fort Riley, and will consider such mountain artillery questions as may be referred to it either by the Field Artillery board or by the War Department. The president of the Field Artillery board and the president of the mountain artillery board are authorized to communicate directly with each other on all

questions which have been referred to this board by the War Department for action. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

A board to consist of Major Roderic P. O'Connor, M.C.; 1st Lieut. William H. Myers, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Scriven, Ga., Jan. 12, 1911, for the physical examination of officers. (Jan. 10, D.G.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Jan. 17, 1911, to examine such enlisted men of the Army as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness to enter a competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. Detail for the board: Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th Inf.; Capt. Leartus J. Owen, M.C.; Capt. James J. Mayes, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John B. Shuman, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry R. Beery, M.O. The C.O. Fort Benjamin Harrison, will order Corpl. Elmer Stetler, Co. A, 10th Inf., to appear before the board for examination. (Jan. 10, D. Lakes.)

A board of officers to consist of Major James B. Erwin, 9th Cav.; Major George A. Skinner, M.G.; Capt. Harry R. Lee, 11th Inf.; Capt. Percy L. Jones, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Dennis H. Currie, 4th Field Art., is appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 25, 1911, for the preliminary examination of enlisted applicants for appointment to the grade of second lieutenants. (Jan. 10, D. Mo.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Charles E. Morrow, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Ira O. Brown, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Lawton, Wash., Jan. 16, 1911, for the physical examination of field officers. (Jan. 9, D. Columbia.)

RELIEVED FROM COLLEGE DUTY.

Each of the following named officers is relieved from duty at the educational institution designated after his name, to take effect Aug. 1, 1911, and will then proceed to join his proper station: Major Edward M. Lewis, 16th Inf., University of California, Berkeley; Major Daniel L. Tate, 3d Cav., University of Vermont, Burlington; Capt. Ulysses G. McAleer, 13th Inf., Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis; Capt. William H. Winters, 3d Cav., The Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu; Capt. Sedgewick Rice, 3d Cav., College of St. Thomas, St. Paul; Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf., Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College, Mississippi; Capt. Ervin L. Phillips, 13th Cav., Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; Capt. William Newman, 1st Inf., Columbia Military Academy, Columbia; Capt. J. Millard Little, 23th Inf., Georgia Military College, Milledgeville; Capt. Lewis S. Sorley, 14th Inf., Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge; Capt. Freeborn P. Holcomb, 10th Cav., Ohio Northern University, Ada; Capt. Andrew Moses, C.A.C., Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station; Capt. Ralph McCoy, 5th Inf., University of Wisconsin, Madison; 1st Lieut. Harold D. Coburn, 8th Inf., University of Wyoming, Laramie; 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, 23d Inf., Delaware College, Newark; 1st Lieut. Gad Morgan, 7th Inf., Gordon Institute, Barnesville. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

The following officers are relieved from duty at the educational institutions designated after their respective names, to take effect Aug. 1, 1911: Capt. Edgar T. Conley, 15th Inf., Maryland Agricultural College, College Park; Capt. Charles H. Boice, 8th Cav., Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; 1st Lieut. Henry G. Stahl, 6th Inf., Rhode Island State College, Kingston. Each of the officers named will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about Sept. 5, 1911, for the Philippine Islands, where he will join his regiment. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following enlisted men will be ordered to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for examination for second lieutenants, Jan. 25, 1911: Corpl. Edward L. Hoffman, Co. B, 11th Inf.; Walter B. Marquardt, Co. F, 11th Inf.; Mort Proctor, Battery A, 4th Field Art., and Thomas G. M. Oliphant, Battery E, 6th Field Art.; Pvt. Lindsley D. Beach, 13th Cav., unassigned. (Jan. 10, D. Mo.)

The following officers will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., at the proper time and report in person Jan. 30, 1911, for professional examination with a view to selection for service for a period of four years in the Ordnance Department: Second Lieut. Halstead P. Councilman, C.A.C.; Fort Baker, Cal.; 2d Lieut. Alfred H. Hobbey and Henry C. K. Muhlenberg, 30th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Jan. 14, 1911.)

The officers hereinafter named are designated to make the annual inspection of property pertaining to the Militia of California for the year 1911: Col. Frederick Von Schrader, Q.M.D., to inspect quartermaster supplies and subsistence and Signal Corps property; Lieut. Col. J. Walker Benét, O.D., Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to inspect ordnance property; Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., Presidio of San Francisco, to inspect medical property. (Jan. 11, 1911.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.	Due at Honolulu	Due at Guam	Due at Manila	Due at Lay days
Transport. S.F.	about	about	about	at Manila.
Sherman . . . Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 2	Feb. 13
Sheridan . . . Feb. 6	Feb. 14	Feb. 28	Mar. 5	Mar. 10
Logan . . . Mar. 6	Mar. 14	Mar. 28	Apr. 2	Apr. 13

From Manila, P.I.	Due at Nagasaki	Due at Honolulu	Due at S.F.	Due at Lay days
Transport. Manila	about	about	about	S.F.
Logan . . . Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	Feb. 21
Sherman . . . Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 7	Mar. 15	Mar. 21
Sheridan . . . Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 21

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ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—At Manila.
DIX—Lieut. A. L. Bump, 25th Inf., Left Seattle for Manila Jan. 8, 1911. Left Honolulu Jan. 25.
KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.
LISCOMB—In Philippine waters.
LOGAN—Capt. J. W. C. Abbott, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco Jan. 15. Left Nagasaki Jan. 22.
MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Q.M. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Feb. 6.
SHERMAN—Capt. J. D. Tilford, Q.M. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Jan. 5, 1911. Left Guam Jan. 26.
SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.
THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. F. R. Curtis, Signal Corps, commanding, at Seattle, Wash.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. C. Culver, Signal Corps. New York.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort St. Philip, La.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Barrancas, Fla.
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Morgan, Ala.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 21, 1911.

The Denver papers, commenting on the appointment of Colonel Scott to the command of the Department of Colorado, speak in a most complimentary way of him and give him credit for saying that Fort Douglas is one of the best and most attractive posts in the West. Colonel Scott has been fortunate in commanding a regiment here which has deserved all the kindness and cordiality shown to the officers and ladies by the people of Salt Lake, and whatever admiration the Army folk have expressed is apparently reciprocated.

Capt. and Mrs. Willis Uline on Wednesday gave a delightful pink dinner, followed by three tables of bridge, when the dinner guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Quigley and Miss Quigley, of Joliet, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vance Lane and Capt. John Love. The company for the game included also Lieut. and Mrs. Gustave A. Wieser, the prizes going to Mrs. Wieser and Mr. Quigley. Lieut. and Mrs. Albert O. Seaman gave a beautifully appointed dinner on Sunday evening in compliment to the two brides of the season, Miss Adele Holley and Miss Callie Crane. The decorations were all in deep red roses and the table appointments of the same color. The guests included Major C. J. Manly, Capt. A. J. Macnab, Lieut. George H. Huddleson and Lieut. Alva Lee.

The semi-formal hop to be given by the officers and ladies of the post on the evening of Jan. 27 will probably be the last before the departure of the regiment for the islands. Lieut. and Mrs. Clark B. Elliott and Lieut. and Mrs. Fauntley M. Miller will receive for the hop committee. The Misses Mary and Cary Marshall and Edna Dunn gave a delightful bridge party on Friday evening, Jan. 20, in compliment to Miss Adele Holley. About fifty young people were present, all the younger officers from the post being included. Lieutenant Wainwright, Miss Holley's fiancé, will be here early in February and a number of delightful events are planned for the engaged couple preceding the wedding on Feb. 18.

Lieut. R. W. Sillman left on Saturday for Fort Leavenworth to take his examination for promotion. That completed, he will go to Detroit to visit relatives and friends. Capt. Frederick Goddecke, who was stationed in Salt Lake some time ago on recruiting duty, has returned to Fort Douglas, having been transferred on promotion to the 15th, and is in command of Co. E. Mrs. Woodward, wife of Capt. John E. Woodward, 29th Inf., is here from Fort Niagara with her children on a visit to her sister, Miss Katherine Judge. Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin is also here, so that all the sisters are once more together.

Lieut. H. A. Bell has been given a Signal Corps detail and will leave shortly to assume his new duties. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Potter have received their orders and expect to leave for the coast within a fortnight. Capt. Bryan Conrad has returned from a trip to Washington, D.C. Charles Bean, a mining man of Salmon City, Idaho, has been the guest for a few days of Capt. A. J. Macnab.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 25, 1911.

Every Tuesday and Thursday evening there are basketball games in the gymnasium between the different organizations. Last Saturday evening the post team won a game at the Union Station Y.M.C.A., the score being 11-4.

Capt. L. C. Andrews had to return to the Walter Reed General Hospital for another operation on his arm, but is again at the post, though not for duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee gave a card party last Wednesday evening for Mrs. Chaffee's aunt, Mrs. Rice, who is visiting them. Among those playing were Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Whitely, Mrs. Garrard, Mrs. Dodson, Mrs. Andrews, Miss Brander, Captains Lindsey, Dean, Newbill and Lieutenant Russell. For Wednesday tea Captain Dean had as guests Mesdames Lowe, Rice, Chaffee, the Misses Swift, Bartlett and Garrard, Captain Lindsey, Lieutenants Tate, Moore, Foster and Barnard, Mrs. Seagrave's sister, Miss Braham, from Missouri, arrived last week to be Mrs. Seagrave's guest for several months.

Capt. Brooke Payne has gone to Philadelphia for temporary duty with the Militia, and Mrs. Payne has accompanied him. Capt. Warren Dean was host at a large tea on Friday, when his quarters were artistically decorated in greens and Japanese lanterns, while the table and centerpieces were of red carnations were very effective. Miss Lucy Garrard poured tea and Miss Bacon, of Washington, served chocolate. Nearly a hundred guests were received. Lieut. John Lund has reported for duty, after a month's sick leave spent on the post. Miss Clara Swift was the guest of the Misses Garrard at dinner Friday. After dinner a party of young people went to the hop at the Washington Barracks.

Miss Eleanor Grant, spent Saturday and Sunday with the Misses Garrard. Saturday evening a crowd of post people went to the dance at the navy yard. Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd have returned from Florida, having spent several weeks there. At the Sunday evening services in the post Y.M.C.A. Congressman Morrison, of Indiana, gave an interesting address.

Miss Elvy Barnhardt has been ill for several days. On Monday evening a delightful entertainment was given in the post gymnasium and moving pictures were shown. Mrs. Noble, mother-in-law of Lieut. Sherman Miles, who gave the moving picture machine to the soldiers, made an address to them. Miss Franklin, of Washington, sang several solos. Five men are here taking the examination for commission as officers. Major Foltz and Captain Newbill are on the examining board.

Dr. W. B. Carr has returned from a ten days' leave. Dr. Daniel F. Maguire was a guest at the bachelors' mess last night. Mrs. F. S. Foltz is confined to her bed, but is not seriously ill.

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Jan. 23, 1911.

A number of arrivals in the post of late have helped to make things gay for the few who are already here. Mrs. Smith and mother, Mrs. Whiting, joined Capt. Fine W. Smith shortly before Christmas. Mrs. Augur and daughter, Elizabeth, mother and sister of Mrs. R. B. Hewitt, were here for the holidays. Mrs. Augur returned to Cincinnati Jan. 8, but Miss Augur will remain some time. Mrs. Lassiter has returned to the post from Des Moines, Iowa, where she was called very suddenly owing to the accident and sudden death of Lieutenant Woude. Mrs. Woude returned with her, Lieut. J. G. Thornell went to Elgin, Ill., for the holidays. Lieut. Sylvester Bonaffon has returned from a ten days' leave spent in Detroit.

Mrs. Hewitt entertained for her sister, Miss Augur, with a very pretty dinner, it being Miss Augur's birthday. Miss Ewing, of Little Rock, house guest of Mrs. Brady; Lieutenants Leisenring and Thornell were the other guests. The young people are enjoying the hospitality of Lieutenant Leisenring with his new "Marion flyer." A number of enjoyable trips have been taken lately. A trip to Hot Springs was indulged in by the Misses Ewing and Augur, Lieutenants Leisenring and Thornell. Mrs. Brady entertained informally at dinner for Misses Ewing and Augur and the bachelors, followed by a theater party in Iowa, given by Lieutenant Leisenring. Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Ewing, of Little Rock, entertained with a fancy dress party, in honor of Miss Eleanor Ewing, their debutante daughter. All the officers and ladies of the garrison were invited, but owing to the inclemency of the weather were unable to attend.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brady entertained the officers and ladies of the post at cards on Jan. 11. Bridge and hearts were played. Lieutenants Hewitt and Thornell winning the honors. At midnight a delicious supper was served, and everyone drank to the health of Lieutenant Brady. Mrs. Sharon, Mrs. Hewitt and Mrs. Brady were the guests of Mrs. Logan H. Roots at the Aesthetic Club luncheon given at the New Capitol Hotel, Jan. 10. Mrs. Sharon had a lovely Welsh rabbit supper one evening. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, the Misses Ewing and Augur, Lieutenants Leisenring and Thornell.

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In less than ten minutes Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan was officially transferred from St. Paul, Minn., to San Antonio, Texas. At the same time Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt "officially" was wafted from San Antonio to St. Paul. In other words, in this short space of time it was ordered on Saturday, Jan. 21, at the War Department, that General Duncan should take the command of the Department of Texas and General Hoyt was to be transferred to the Department of Dakota, to which General Duncan was originally assigned. Just before the close of business on Saturday General Duncan received a letter from General Hoyt, in which the General suggested that they trade details. This was the first intimation that was received by General Duncan or anyone at the War Department that General Hoyt desired to be assigned to the Department of Dakota. General Duncan preferred to go to the Department of Texas, and he promptly took the letter to the secretary of the General Staff, with the information that General Hoyt's suggestion was acceptable to him. The secretary went over to the Adjutant General just in time to intercept the order which assigned General Duncan to the Department of Dakota and it was revoked. Orders were then prepared by which General Duncan will be assigned to the Department of Texas and General Hoyt transferred to the Department of Dakota.

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy has made an important recommendation to the Navy Department concerning the fund held in reserve in behalf of midshipmen, that it may be used for the purchase of uniforms and a seagoing outfit at the end of the four years at the Naval Academy and when the midshipmen start on their two years' cruise at sea. By this means it is possible for the midshipmen to begin service afloat without going into debt for the acquisition of service clothing and so forth. The amount held in reserve from their pay is \$12.50 per month, and this year the fund attains the respectable size of \$225,000. Captain Bowyer entertains the view that this sum should be

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NAVY PAY CORPS, Assistant Paymaster,
REVENUE CUTTER CADET, and College entrance.
For particulars, address M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.

placed in some banking institution, under proper restriction and bond, and so have it draw interest, and the Navy Department recommends that legislation be sought which would permit this reserve fund to draw interest from the Government, after the manner of the savings of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps.

The Board of Inspection and Survey has ordered the Stiletto sold, and this torpedo boat, which is the oldest in the Navy, will be put up at auction to the highest bidder. When the Stiletto was put into commission she was regarded as a model of her class. She was built by Herreshoff's and was rated at 18 1/4 knots per hour, which was a high speed at that date. Now the slowest torpedo boat in the Navy, aside from the Stiletto, is 21 knots. She is a wooden boat of eighty-six feet in length, which is thirteen feet shorter than the next larger boat in her class. Despite her age, it is thought that the Stiletto might be remodeled and overhauled, so as to make a very acceptable launch for private parties. Even at 18 1/4 knots the Stiletto would be rated as a fast craft among pleasure boats. The vessel is at present stationed at Newport, where she has been used as a practice boat.

The statement by the General Board of the Navy of its opinion on the subject of fortifying the Panama Canal, of which a summary is given on page 625, was asked for in a letter dated May 24, 1910, by Brigadier General Crozier, U.S.A., Chief of Ordnance, who is senior member of the Panama Fortification Board. The reply of the General Board was dated June 22, 1910, and concurred in by the Navy Department June 23. It is made public now because of a request made Nov. 29, 1910, by General Oliver, Acting Secretary of War, who feared the influence upon Congress of the opinion against fortification expressed by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., retired, in Hampton's Magazine for March, 1910.

President Taft has accepted the resignation of Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, U.S.N., retired, former commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, from the naval service "for the good of the Service." The resignation was received Jan. 26 by Secretary of the Navy Meyer, and takes effect Jan. 27.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address ArmyNavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1911.

EXTRA OFFICERS BILL

As forecast in last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the House Committee on Military Affairs on Wednesday, Jan. 25, reported favorably the Extra Officers bill. As was expected, it was adopted in an amended form, carrying provisions for 400 officers, instead of 612, as was provided in the bill as originally introduced. By a reduction in the number of details from the Army and by the provisions which retired officers can be detailed to any other duty than with troops, the members of the House Committee insist that the scarcity of officers is provided for by the bill in the form in which it will come from the committee. At the War Department it is admitted that, while the House bill is not what it should be, it will afford considerable relief to the Army.

Although all the Democrats present at the meeting of the committee and one Republican Representative, Young, of Michigan, voted against reporting the bill, this is not an indication of the sentiment of the committee on the bill. Mr. Young was not satisfied with the bill in its amended form. He insisted that it be reported out as it was introduced. He thinks that officers should be provided to fill all the vacancies created by details from the Army. When the measure comes up in the House there is no doubt that he will vote for it, as he will prefer to accept half a loaf rather than take no bread.

The attitude of the Democrats is the result of a very warm contest for the chairmanship of the Military Committee in the next House. On the day before the bill was reported several of the Democrats declared that they would vote for the bill in the amended form. In fact, it was generally understood, when the bill was taken under consideration at a special meeting of the committee on Monday, Jan. 23, that it would be reported by a unanimous vote.

But between Monday and Wednesday an intimation came from the Democratic Committee on Committees, which is to select the committees of the next House, that no one would be selected as chairman of the Military Affairs Committee who was known to be too friendly to the Army. This change has been made against Representative Sulzer, the ranking Democrat of the committee, and it is said that he and the other Democrats who are under consideration for the chairmanship decided to shift the responsibility of reporting out the bill on to the shoulders of the Republicans. The Republicans gladly accepted the responsibility, and voted to report it favorably.

This does not indicate that the bill will be a party measure when it comes up in the House. It is stated on the highest authority that Champ Clark, the minority leader and the Speaker of the next House, will not draw party lines on the measure. If he continues this attitude a great many Democrats will vote for the bill if it comes up, and it will receive the undivided support of the Republican side of the House, or very nearly so.

Although the prospects are good for the passage of the measure, it is impossible to predict to a certainty just what will happen now so near to the close of the session. There is plenty of time to enact it into law. It has the enthusiastic endorsement and support of President Taft. Even a stronger bill had been recommended by President Roosevelt. The National Guard is asking for its passage, and it would not be surprising if the House would take it up and pass it with an hour's or even without debate.

Over in the Senate there is not much doubt that Chairman Warren can secure the passage of the bill if it comes over from the House. No opposition of a serious nature is known to exist in the Senate. Senator Warren has without much trouble pushed through the Senate several Army personnel bills which have died in the House. When he is convinced that the House will pass the measure he will simply ask for its consideration, and it is apt to go through without any debate.

The text of the bill as reported by the House Committee Jan. 25, 1911, will be found under the proceedings in Congress. In their report the committee say: "The committee has reduced the number from 612, as asked by the Department, to 400, and the number carried in this bill will not be a full measure of relief, but it is hoped it will relieve the most pressing demands." The committee has further adopted provisions, which, if enacted into law, will, in the opinion of your committee, result in a much larger number of retired officers being compelled to perform duty, and thus give further relief from the pressure on the active list. The committee has further provided for a limitation of details, which it is hoped will ultimately result in much good. From all information obtainable it is believed that in the interest of efficiency and the interest of good administration affecting the whole country, it is almost imperative on the part of Congress to grant at least the measure of relief reported by the committee."

The committee further reports that the 728 officers on

detached duty June 30, 1910, were distributed as follows: The General Staff, 44; with the General Staff, 3; Army War College, 35; Military Academy, 77; Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, 93; Artillery School, 51; Mounted Service School, 25; Engineer School, 6; School of Musketry, 3; at schools in Europe, 2; civil educational institutions, 64; recruiting service, 119; aides-de-camp, 26; with Philippine government, 16; with Cuban government, 3; with Isthmian Canal Commission, 25; military attachés, 14; with Porto Rico Regiment, 3; with Philippine Scouts, 12; acting judge advocates, 8; with Q.M. Department, 25; assistants to Chief of Coast Artillery, 7; acting inspectors general, 3; in bureaus of War Department, 7; at department headquarters, 19; at the military prisons, 12; with Militia, 1.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 20 voted to authorize for the Navy a program of two new battleships of not less than 27,000 tons, two colliers, eight torpedo-boat destroyers and four submarines. The vote for two 27,000-ton battleships stood 14 for and 2 against; on alternative proposals for three battleships the vote was 2 for (Mr. Hobson and Mr. Talbot) and 14 against; for one battleship, 4 for and 12 against. The vote in favor of eight destroyers stood 9 to 6. The committee were unanimous in rejecting the proposal for two river gunboats, one ordinary gunboat and two seagoing tugs. They voted for four submarines 13 to 2, but turned down a proposition for one submarine tender, 5 to 9. The vote for eight colliers was a compromise; Mr. Hobson wanted twelve and Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts, wanted only four.

An appropriation of \$75,000 for a crypt for the body of Paul Jones, at Annapolis, was authorized by the committee. An effort will be made in the Senate to increase the amount to \$135,000. The Secretary of the Navy's recommendation for the moving of the floating drydocks from place to place, as the exigencies of the Service require, was adopted by the committee.

The two new battleships are to be equipped with twelve 14-inch guns each, and may reach 28,000 tons displacement, making them the most formidable vessels ever authorized in this country.

The committee also recommends that Congress give Secretary Meyer authority to build the battleship New York, authorized at its last session, at a private yard, as the Secretary has shown that it will cost the Government at least \$1,700,000 more, on account of the eight-hour law, to construct the New York at Brooklyn.

The Naval Appropriation bill will not be reported out much before the House is ready to take it up. Chairman Foss has informed the leaders of the House that he is now ready to bring out his bill as soon as it can be taken under consideration. The fight over the eight-hour law and navy yard question will be even more bitter this year than it was last. The friends of the navy yard and the labor unionists, it is understood, have united, and will fight to the bitter end the recommendations of Secretary Meyer that the battleships all be let to private contractors and that the eight-hour provision of last year's Appropriation bill be repealed. Already the labor unions are flooding Senators and the members of the House with petitions and communications. Enough literature has been sent to members of Congress on this subject to keep them reading night and day. At this time it is impossible to predict the outcome of the fight. It bids fair to overshadow even the contest over the naval program, which has become an annual affair.

There are indications that the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will accept the naval bill as it passes the House. Of course, there will be a number of amendments attached to the appropriation bill in the Senate in which Senators are individually interested, but so far nothing of a radical character has been suggested by the members of the Senate Committee. A canvass of the committee indicates that there will be no attempt to report anything on the reorganization question. Unless something new develops there will be no attempt to pass any personnel legislation in the Senate. Even the supporters of Secretary Meyer admit that there is no prospect at present in the upper chamber of Congress of securing the personnel legislation urged by the Department. There will probably not be a full meeting of the Senate Committee until the bill comes over from the House. All of the members of the Senate Committee are so busy with other matters which are pending in committees of which they are members that an agreement has been reached by the Naval Committee that nothing will be done in the committees until the appropriation bill is taken up.

BETRAYING MILITARY SECRETS.

We regret to see our venerable friend, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, making light of the bill to prevent spying and trying to create the impression that a tempest in a teapot has given rise to the desire to pass the Hobson bill, which is designed to punish anyone seeking to obtain or betray the military secrets of the United States. The Ledger confesses an inability to understand why the information desired cannot be obtained through the ordinary channels of the newspapers, the official printed reports and the observations of the legitimate "intelligence officers" would seem to be adequate for all ordinary purposes of foreign governments. It must know that there are secrets of the State Department which, despite all the blaze of publicity, never see the light, or only after long years.

In the report of the House Judiciary Committee on

the anti-spying bill specific instances are given of which the Public Ledger can hardly be cognizant. The report says that a British subject in Calcutta picked up in the street a small package of blueprints containing complete information with reference to the American defenses of Corregidor Island, in the Philippines. He delivered them to the American Consul, who forwarded them to the State Department at Washington. These blueprints were not copies of any drawings or charts prepared for the use of the United States, but were evidently the result of deliberate investigation and use of official confidential records of the United States. Much of this information could have been obtained only from the official American records. In 1907 and 1908 the Mayor of Portland, Ore., the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of another city in Oregon, a private citizen of Seattle and several military commanders reported to the War Department that foreigners were making sketches of the fortifications of the Puget Sound district. In one instance a lieutenant in the engineer corps of a foreign service was serving as a waiter in the Commercial Hotel, Seattle. This waiter stated on several occasions that he was in disguise, that he was a military officer, and displayed maps and field notes. He made these damaging admissions as he was mistaken in the identity of the persons he was talking to. Foreign spies have been busy in Cuba, Mexico and certain South American countries collecting information which would be of great value in the event of war with the United States. About six months ago, in the Philippines, an enlisted man of the Engineer Corps was approached by two officers of a foreign government with an offer of \$25,000 for complete detailed drawings and photographs of the defenses on Corregidor Island. He accepted the offer. He was an official photographer for the Department. After progressing a certain length of time the man told the authorities. A trap was laid which resulted in the capture of these officers practically in the act of receiving from the soldier these plans and photographs. The Attorney General of the Philippines then undertook to prosecute them. They were thrown into prison, but habeas corpus proceedings were obtained and they were released, as there is no law in the Philippines and none in the United States under which they might be prosecuted. We commend to the Public Ledger these words of the committee's report: "The issues of most modern wars have been settled quickly by reason of the preparation of the belligerents, notably the Russo-Japanese, the Franco-Prussian and the Austrian-Prussian wars. In this contest of preparations for war knowledge on the part of the enemy is of vital importance, particularly in the case of the location of forts, of batteries, of mines and torpedoes. Such knowledge may indeed actually settle the contest." Business men have secrets which they carefully guard from discovery by commercial rivals, and the disclosure of which by its trusted employees would be considered worthy of punishment. If it has it cannot consistently make light of the effort of the Government to protect secrets which may affect the immediate welfare and the ultimate destiny of nearly a hundred million Americans. The bill is not a whit too strong in imposing a fine of a thousand dollars, or one year's imprisonment, or both, as a punishment for spying upon the defenses of the United States.

It cannot be charged that the joint Senate and House committee which visited the Military Academy on Thursday, Jan. 26, was on a junketing trip. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Superintendent of the Academy, in his annual report and before the House Committee this week, asked for, among other things, \$2,000,000 to complete the buildings at the school. Naturally, the committee wanted to see just where this amount of money is to be expended, and appointed a joint subcommittee of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees to make a personal inspection of the proposed improvement. In these days of economy there must be at least an appearance of investigating what is claimed to be an increase in the limit of cost. In reality the \$2,000,000 asked for is not an increase of the limit of cost. When the legislation for the new building was passed, plans were adopted which called for the expenditure of \$10,000,000, but when it came to fix the limit of cost by law Congress reduced it to \$5,000,000 without changing the plans. The War Department adopted a system of completing one building at a time as fast as Congress appropriated money for them. If Congress should decide not to appropriate another cent for the new buildings the Superintendent would not be left with any unfinished structures. The Academy would be conducted in a group of old and new buildings, instead of modern structures, according to the plans originally adopted. The committee consisted of Senators Scott, Dick, Dixon; Representatives Prince, Young, Morgan, Burke, Slayden, Sulzer and Dent.

The wide publicity given to reports of accidents in the boiler and engine rooms of battleships tends to create an impression in the popular mind that there is a larger percentage of danger in the steam plants of warships than in those of civilian industry, but such is not the case. It will doubtless be found, from a study of complete statistics, that, unit for unit, the naval service can show a record of life security far better than that of the average steam plant of the same grade of work. The Philadelphia Ledger well says that few persons realize the extent to which the modern battleship is a floating machine shop or have any adequate appreciation of the enormous pent-up energy that is required to maintain

that great organism of steel and fire in being. If the industrial records of accidents of a similar class were reported and spread broadcast with the same thoroughness and minuteness, the public would have a vastly more accurate idea of the general efficiency of our naval engineers, and of the comparative freedom of the naval service from the disasters which attend mechanical operations of like intricacy and magnitude under civilian control. The publicity attending naval accidents is only natural, owing to the national character of warships and the national character of the enlistment, the members of the crews coming from every part of the Union. An accident in an industrial steam plant is of local interest only, as the personnel of the force is drawn from the immediate neighborhood.

During his testimony before the House Committee on Military Affairs General Wood incidentally called attention to the great work that the Army medical officers are doing in connection with the construction of the canal. "Without their work you could not have built the canal," declared General Wood. "It would have resulted in a failure, as did the French undertaking, because of the death rate. The loss to the Army, as compared with the good to humanity and the country, is a drop in the ocean. We are glad to give men for the kind of duty in Panama, and I think that the country can very well afford in the time of peace to disregard the temporary loss of officers to the Army." It will be recalled that at the time when legislation for the construction was under consideration the opponents of the Panama route insisted that the canal could not be built on account of climatic conditions. Page after page of the Congressional Record was filled with arguments to show that a white man could not live upon the Isthmus. Even physicians in private life of the highest standing did not believe that a force of men sufficiently large to build the canal could be maintained on the Isthmus to construct the canal. While the government Engineers have achieved wonders in the way of planning and conducting the work on the great waterway, it must be remembered that the Army medical officers have performed wonders in the sanitation of the Panama strip. No longer do you hear any talk of the unhealthiness of the Canal Zone. The death rate on the canal has been reduced to a point where no one hesitates to accept a position with the Canal Commission.

A new method of detailing officers to the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments and Pay Corps of the Army will be employed by the General Staff in the future. The change, it is thought, will not only result in increasing the efficiency of these departments and the Pay Corps, but it will also reduce the correspondence which has been connected with these details. In the future these details will be made from a list of officers kept by the Adjutant General. A record will be kept of the efficiency of the officers in the Army with respect to their fitness for the different details. When vacancies occur in these details the three officers highest on the list of the Adjutant General will be submitted to the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General or the Paymaster General, by which the selection will be made. The system which is employed by the Civil Service Commission will be followed by the General Staff as far as possible in making these details. Under the present methods an extensive correspondence is carried on, which not only takes up much of the time of the General Staff and department chiefs, but makes it almost impossible to secure the most efficient officers for the details.

A number of problems ordnance experts have been studying for years will probably be settled at the next battle target practice when the fleet uses the Texas as a target, anchoring her in shallow water, so that if she is sunk she will not be entirely submerged. What the ordnance experts expect to learn most of is the effect of armor-piercing shells on the interior of the Texas after they have gone through her armor. They are working upon plans by which they expect to be able to measure accurately the effectiveness of shells exploded after the armor is pierced, and to determine definitely how many men each shell would have killed inside of the ship if she had been manned. To determine the effectiveness of the armor-piercing shells in destroying the machinery of a ship it will not be necessary to leave part of the Texas' machinery in her, stripping her as far as possible of all of her valuable equipment, leaving enough to carry out the experiment. This will be no real test of the effect of armor-piercing shells on modern armor plate, as the Texas is protected by 12-inch armor plate of an old make, which was long ago discarded.

There is no prospect of the immediate appointment of a commandant of the Marine Corps. In all probability none will be appointed before the adjournment of Congress. The present arrangement, by which Col. William P. Biddle is virtually acting as commandant of the corps under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is proving very satisfactory to the Navy Department. By this arrangement the Department is able to keep in close touch with affairs of the corps and is placed in position to make future recommendations to the commandant. Some of the officers of the Navy Department are favorably disposed to make the present arrangement permanent, as they think it would result in a more harmonious relation between the corps and the Navy officers.

THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

President Taft on Jan. 19 approved the bill (S. 7635) authorizing the President to drop from the rolls of the Army any officer who is absent from duty three months without leave, or who has been absent in confinement in a prison or penitentiary for more than three months after final conviction by a civil court of competent jurisdiction. By the terms of the bill "no officer so dropped shall be eligible for reappointment."

The Senate on Jan. 25 passed the Indian Appropriation bill, and the House has disposed of the Post-office bill.

The Senate on Jan. 20 passed S. 9674: "To place upon the retired list of the U.S. Navy, with the rank of passed assistant surgeon, with three-fourths the pay of that grade, the name of James Henry Payne, late passed assistant surgeon of the U.S. Navy; *Provided*, That the said James Henry Payne shall not, by the passage of this act, be entitled to back pay or allowances."

The Senate on Jan. 19 passed S. 9904, granting certain rights of way on the Fort D. A. Russell military reservation at Cheyenne, Wyo., for railroad and county purposes.

In the Senate Jan. 25 Mr. Tillman submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to: "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate detailed information concerning the navy yards and naval stations at New Orleans, Pensacola, Port Royal and New London, as follows: First, the number and character of buildings; second, their original cost and the amount expended for repairs; third, their present condition and the uses to which they are being put at this time; and, fourth, if there is any machinery, the amount and value thereof."

In the Senate on Jan. 20 favorable report was made on S. 9659, amended to read: "That hereafter there shall be maintained at the U.S. Military Academy an Engineer detachment, which shall consist of 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 6 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 musicians, 40 first class privates and 40 second class privates; *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to authorize an increase in the total number of enlisted men of the Corps of Engineers now authorized by law." The committee say: "The actual cost of maintaining the present Engineer detachment at West Point, \$27,132 annually, is provided for in the Army Appropriation Act and stands as a part of the general expense of maintaining the Army, while it is properly an expense incident to the Military Academy, and should be provided for in the annual Appropriation Act for the latter. Should the proposed bill become a law, the yearly increase in expense would amount to only \$572, which is accounted for by the difference between the pay of the present acting first sergeant and that of the first sergeant provided for in the bill and by the pay required for one additional company quartermaster sergeant."

The bill (S. 9902) for the erection of a chapel at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., favorably reported in the Senate on Jan. 21, bears the endorsement of the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster General.

The bill, S. 10164, introduced by Mr. Bradley, "by request," proposes to establish the grade of warrant officer in the Army, in lieu of that of post non-commissioned officer. The pay is to be at the rate of \$100 per month, with the longevity pay and allowance of quarters, fuel, light and so forth of a second lieutenant. Warrants to continue in force without re-enlistment from date of appointment until completion of twenty-five years' service; retirement with seventy-five per cent. pay, to be at that age or by "reason of wounds, sickness or other cause." The bill does not specify that such disability must be in the line of duty. Warrant officers are to have a distinct uniform, and to be graded with, or immediately following, "veterinarians, Cavalry or Field Artillery."

APPOINTMENT OF DEPARTMENT CHIEFS.

Mr. Root, in the Senate, proposed to amend the Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 31237) by inserting the following:

Provided, That so much of Sec. 26 of the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, as provides for the filling of vacancies that shall occur in the position of chief of any staff corps or department is hereby amended to read as follows:

"When vacancies shall occur in the position of chief of any staff corps or department, the President may appoint to such vacancies, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, officers of the Army at large not below the rank of lieutenant colonel, and who shall, unless sooner relieved by the President, hold office for terms of four years. When a vacancy in the position of chief of any staff corps or department is filled by the appointment of an officer below the rank now provided by law for said office, said chief shall, while so serving, have the same rank, pay, and allowances now provided for the chief of such corps or department and his name shall continue to be borne upon the list of officers of the department or arm of the Service from which he was appointed. At the expiration of his term of office, unless sooner relieved, such chief of department shall, if not reappointed, return to the department or arm from which he was originally appointed, and if the officer so returned be in excess of the authorized number in his grade promotion to such grade shall cease until the number has been reduced to that authorized by law; and any officer now holding permanent appointment in any corps or department who shall hereafter serve as chief of a staff corps or department and shall subsequently be retired shall be retired with the rank, pay, and allowances authorized by law for the retirement of such corps or department chief: *Provided*, That so long as there remain in service officers of any staff corps or department holding permanent appointments the chief of such staff corps or department shall be selected from the officers so remaining therein."

MILITIA Q.M. SERGEANTS.

Mr. Cummins proposes to add as an amendment to S. 9292 (same as H.R. 28436), providing pay for the personnel of the Organized Militia, the following:

"*Provided further*, That in each company, troop, or battery having and maintaining an effective strength in excess of the minimum prescribed under the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1908, the quartermaster sergeant thereof may be placed on full duty and pay of his grade, without allowances, by order of the regimental commander or of the commanding officer of any separate company, troop, battalion, or squadron, upon recommendation of the commanding officer of his company, troop, or battery, approved by the officer issuing the order. In addition to his prescribed duties as quartermaster sergeant, such person shall perform such duties as company clerk and armorer, as may be designated in the order placing him on duty and required of him by the company, troop or battery commander."

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Martin intends to propose in the Senate an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill that will restore to the bill the \$200,000 stricken out on the floor

of the House for the purchase of not less than 5,000 acres of land accessible to the horse raising section of the state of Virginia, for the assembling, grazing and training of horses purchased for the mounted service."

Mr. Newlands, in the Senate, on Jan. 20 offered an amendment, intended to be proposed in the nature of a substitute, to the bill (S. 6708) to amend the act to provide for ocean mail service:

That the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall hereafter constitute a commission to be known as the Foreign Commerce Commission, and that they are hereby authorized to provide for the construction, either in the private shipyards of the United States or in the shipyards of the Navy, or both, of thirty vessels, not exceeding 6,500 tons capacity each and costing in the aggregate not exceeding \$30,000,000; that such vessels shall be so constructed as to be useful to the Navy as auxiliary vessels, such as transports, colliers, despatch boats, cruisers and scouts, and also useful in times of peace in opening up new routes of commerce; that such commission make to Congress such recommendations as to it seem advisable regarding the manning of such vessels in whole or in part by the Naval Reserve and the leasing of them so manned in times of peace to shipping companies, or otherwise utilizing them for the purpose of promoting foreign trade and commerce, and the incorporation of such shipping companies under national law, and reports of their operations.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House on Jan. 19 passed H. Res. 91: "That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of the detailed estimates of the cost of constructing the battleship No. 34, to be built at a navy yard, as such estimates were prepared at the navy yard at New York and transmitted to the Navy Department."

CARNEGIE PEACE ENDOWMENT.

A bill (H.R. 32084) to incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was introduced in the House by Mr. Howard Jan. 25. The trustees are to serve without pay, but are to be allowed their reasonable expenses out of the funds of the corporation. The purposes of the corporation are declared to be:

- To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.
- To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.
- To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance.
- To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.
- To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.
- To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

FAVORABLE COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Favorably reporting H.R. 31598, printed in full in our issue of Jan. 21, the House Naval Committee say: "This bill provides for a class of officers on the retired list [Navy and Marine Corps] who, under the provisions of the Act of June 7, 1900, were ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to do active duty while on the retired list. The provisions of this act are as follows: 'During the period of twelve years from the passage of this act any naval officer on the retired list may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be ordered to such duty as he may be able to perform at sea or on shore, and while so employed shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer of the active list of the grade from which he was retired.' It will be noted that under the provisions of this act the Navy Department had the right to order officers to duty and perhaps take them from civil pursuits in which they might have been engaged since their retirement from active duty. This bill provides that, for the purposes of rank, pay and allowances, credit be given for the time they were so employed on active duty in determining their length of service and place them on equal terms with officers on the active list who have performed an equal amount of active service. The bill meets the unqualified approval of the Navy Department."

In favorably reporting H.R. 30149, to transfer the military reservation known as Fort Trumbull, situated at New London, Conn., from the War Department to the Treasury Department, for the use of the Revenue Cutter Service, the committee add a proviso: "That the continued use by the War Department, concurrent with the Treasury Department, of the present dock and approaches thereto be reserved to the War Department, in order that harbor boats stationed in the Artillery District of New London may tie up there when necessary."

The House Naval Committee favorably reports S. 3454, to place on the retired list, with the rank of lieutenant, Edward Forbes Greene, who resigned in 1909, and is now suffering with tuberculosis, evidently contracted, as a board reports, in the line of duty.

Favorably reporting H.R. 19010, authorizing proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department to reopen pay accounts of certain officers of the Navy, the committee say: "These officers were members of the officers' or bachelors' mess at one of the navy yards. Certain enlisted men of the 'messmen' branch of the Navy, a branch recruited for the purpose of cooking and serving food to the officers and men of the Navy, were detailed by the Bureau of Navigation to duty with the mess and were subsisted from the same table as the officers themselves. In return for this subsistence the several mess treasurers were paid the thirty cents a day to which enlisted men are entitled in lieu of their ration. This was done with the full consent of the enlisted men themselves and in accordance with a long standing practice in the Navy. The Auditor for the Navy Department, however, ruled that pay officers were not authorized to do this, and the payment of the thirty cents a day was suspended in the accounts of the pay officers who made the payments to the several mess treasurers. The pay officers proceeded to collect the amounts suspended from the mess treasurers, and they, in turn, from the officers who are primarily concerned. The matter was referred to the Secretary of the Navy for report and recommendation, and he strongly urges the passage of the bill."

The bill (H.R. 29362) providing for participation of the Government in a Panama Canal celebration in 1915 at New Orleans has been favorably reported in the House in an amended form, and the same bill is now before the Senate Committee on Industrial Expositions as S. 10422. The bill appropriates one million dollars, of which \$400,000 is for buildings. A "United States Government Board" is provided for, on which officers of the Army and Navy, active or retired, may be appointed.

The amount appropriated for the District of Columbia National Guard in the District bill is \$79,650 for annual

expenses. Last year's bill carried \$80,138 for annual expenses and \$20,000 for construction of a storehouse.

In the hearing before the Appropriations Committee on Tuesday, Jan. 24, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, asked for an appropriation aggregating \$541,000 to be expended in the improvement and enlargement of plants of the Ordnance Department. The largest item in the General's recommendations is for a shop for the assembling of field artillery ammunition at the Frankford Arsenal. For this \$45,000 is asked, and an appropriation of \$30,000 to build a filtration plant at Rock Island Arsenal. The water which is used at this plant comes from the Mississippi River, and at times is not fit for use. An appropriation for a plant at Picatinny for the manufacture of high explosives was also urged by General Crozier. He asked for an appropriation of \$30,000 to be expended in the improvement of the field artillery gun shops at Watervliet. The General declared that it would require about \$290,000 to maintain the ordnance plants in the next fiscal year.

Commenting on H.R. 31790, to remedy in the line of the Army the inequalities in rank due to the limited application given Sec. 1204, R.S., which was introduced Jan. 19, and is given in full under Bills Before Congress, a correspondent writes: "It is a clear case of injustice done and a case of justice to do. It will not take one cent from the Treasury, if enacted, and will ease the pains of many of the 270 it may benefit, now on their deathbeds from wounds received during the Civil War."

PRESIDENT VETOS RECORD FALSIFICATION.

The President has vetoed the bill H.R. 5015, which was passed by the Senate on Jan. 13, as noted in our issue of Jan. 21. The Senate Naval Committee's recommendation of the measure, noted on page 607 of that issue, does not seem to have appealed to President Taft, who sends the following message:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, bill H.R. 5015, for the relief of Clarence Frederick Chapman, U.S. Navy.

The beneficiary named in the measure was dishonorably discharged from the naval service in pursuance of the sentence of a general court-martial for refusing to obey the orders of a petty officer and for assaulting and striking him. These offenses are so grave as to make it subversive of discipline and a miscarriage of justice to grant him an honorable discharge, as such action would put him in the class of men who, by adherence to the rules and regulations of the Navy and by faithful and arduous service have received this reward.

I am informed that the Navy Department has already announced its willingness to consider favorably an application for re-enlistment on the part of Chapman, which would enable him to faithful service, to earn an honorable discharge. As he has not re-enlisted, I do not feel justified in approving a bill granting him that which he has not earned, and to which he was not even entitled at the time he committed the offenses of which he was found guilty. To approve the bill would be to nullify the value and high character of an honorable discharge, which is a testimonial of fidelity, obedience, and ability to perform a long term of service.

A similar bill in behalf of the same beneficiary was passed by the two Houses of the Sixtieth Congress, but failed for lack of approval by my predecessor.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The White House, Jan. 20, 1911.

EXTRA OFFICERS BILL.

The bill (S. 8129) to increase the efficiency of the Army, which passed the Senate June 6, 1910, is now before the House in the following amended form, as reported by the House Military Committee Jan. 25:

That upon the request of the Governors of the several states and territories concerned, the President may detach officers of the active list of the Army from their proper commands for duty as inspectors and instructors of the Organized Militia, as follows, namely: Not to exceed one officer for each regiment and separate battalion of infantry, or its equivalent of other troops; *Provided*, That line officers detached for duty with the Organized Militia under the provisions of this act, together with those detached from their proper commands, under the provisions of law, for other duty the usual period of which exceeds one year, shall be subject to the provisions of Sec. 27 of the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, with reference to details to the Staff Corps, but the total number of detached officers made subject to the provisions of this section by this act shall not exceed 400; And *provided further*, That the number of such officers detached from each of the several branches of the line of the Army shall be in proportion to the authorized commissioned strength of that branch; they shall be of the grades first lieutenant to colonel, inclusive, and the number detached from each grade shall be in proportion to the number in that grade now provided by law for the line of the Army; *Provided*, That of the thirty of the additional officers herein provided for shall be detailed to service in the Quartermaster's Department.

Sec. 2. That the vacancies caused or created by this act in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled in accordance with existing law, one-fifth in each fiscal year until the total number of vacancies shall have been filled; *Provided*, That hereafter vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant occurring in any fiscal year shall be filled by appointment in the following order, namely: First, of cadets graduated from the United States Military Academy during that fiscal year; second, of enlisted men whose fitness for promotion shall have been determined by competitive examination; third, of candidates from civil life between the ages of 21 and 27 years.

Sec. 3. That hereafter any officer on the retired list of the Army may be assigned by the Secretary of War to active duty in recruiting, for service in connection with the Organized Militia in the several states and territories upon the request of the Governor thereof for an officer of the Army, as Military Attaché, upon courts-martial, courts of inquiry and boards, and to staff duties not involving service with troops, or any other duty not involving service with troops; and any officer on the retired list of the Army upon his refusal to perform the duties imposed upon him by the provisions of this act shall be mustered out of the Army. And such officers while so assigned shall receive the full pay and allowances of their respective grades.

Sec. 4. That hereafter there shall be no detail of any officer from the active list of the line or staff of the Army for any purpose except directly connected with the Military Establishment, including service in the bureaus of the War Department, at departmental headquarters, with the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments and Signal Corps, assistants to Chief of Coast Artillery, United States Military Academy, Army Service and technical schools in the United States and in Europe, recruiting service, Military Attachés, with the Philippine Scouts, with the Philippine Civil Government, not exceeding six; with the Cuban Government, not exceeding three; engineer and medical officers with the Isthmian Canal Commission, and officers to be in charge of the quartermaster's and commissary departments with the Isthmian Canal Commission, with military prisons, not exceeding six; engineer officer, Commission District of Columbia, not exceeding one; officer Public Buildings and Grounds, not exceeding one; member Ordnance Board, and on such special boards and duty to time be designated by the Secretary of War, with Indian prisoners, one; with state educational institutions and schools receiving aid from the United States, not exceeding one officer for each state and territory. This section shall not apply to the improvement of rivers and harbors or other public work authorized by law.

Sec. 5. That the President is authorized to make such rules and regulations to carry the provisions of this act into effect,

INCREASE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S.A.

At the last session of Congress the bill (H.R. 7117) to increase the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., was passed by the House, and only by a filibuster of Mr. Bailey, of Texas, was prevented from coming to a vote in the Senate. As we noted last week, Mr. Bailey is still opposed to the bill and will fight its passage. In the meanwhile, Mr. Warren, the sponsor of the measure, will make an effort to achieve the purposes of the Engineers bill by adding the following amendment to the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill (H.R. 28632) when it comes before the Senate:

And the Corps of Engineers of the U.S. Army is hereby increased by 5 colonels, 6 lieutenant colonels, 19 majors, 17 captains, and 13 first lieutenants. The increase in each grade hereby provided for shall be extended over a period of five years as nearly as practicable, and the original vacancies hereby created in each grade shall be filled by promotion from the next lower grade in accordance with existing laws. Provided, That the Corps of Engineers, when on duty under the Chief of Engineers, connected solely with the work of river and harbor improvements may, while so employed, be paid their pay and commutation of quarters from the appropriations for the work or works upon which they are employed: Provided further, That whenever it shall be necessary, in order to properly prosecute works of river and harbor improvement, the Chief of Engineers is authorized to detail for duty in charge of river and harbor districts or as members of boards of engineers officers in the employ of the Engineer Bureau of the War Department. Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers shall hereafter be filled, as far as may be consistent with the interests of the military service, by promotions from the Corps of Cadets at the U.S. Military Academy: Provided, That vacancies remaining in any fiscal year after the assignment of cadets of the class graduating in that fiscal year may be filled from civil life as hereinafter provided: And provided further, That the proportion of any graduating class assigned to the Corps of Engineers shall not be less than the proportion which the total number of officers authorized at date of graduation for that corps bears to the total number of officers authorized at same date for all branches of the Army to which cadets are eligible for promotion upon graduation, except when such a proportionate number is more than the number of vacancies existing at date of graduation plus the number of retirements due to occur in the Corps of Engineers prior to the first day of the following January. To become eligible for examination and appointment, a civilian candidate for the appointment as second lieutenant must be an unmarried citizen of the United States between the ages of 21 and 29, who holds a diploma showing graduation in an engineering course from an approved technical school, and is eligible for appointment as a junior engineer under the Engineer Bureau of the War Department. Selection of eligible civilians for appointment, including term of probation, shall be made as the result of such competitive examination into the mental, moral and physical qualifications, and under such rules and regulations as shall be recommended by the Chief of Engineers and approved by the Secretary of War.

RECOGNITION OF ROBERT E. PEARY.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, having had under consideration bills S. 6104 (Hale), H.R. 21495 (Bates), H.R. 20984 (Butler), H.R. 21431 (Loud), H.R. 19971 (Allen) and H.R. 29511 (Alexander), and H.J. Res. 144 (Moore), all of which bills and joint resolution propose certain recognition of Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., for his Arctic explorations resulting in reaching the North Pole, report the said Senate bill 6104, which was passed by the Senate in February, 1910, with recommendation that it do pass, amended to read:

Sec. 1. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to place Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., on the retired list of the Corps of Civil Engineers with the rank of rear admiral, to date from April 6, 1909, with the highest retired pay of that grade under existing law.

Sec. 2. That the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby, tendered to Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., for his Arctic explorations resulting in reaching the North Pole.

After a careful review of the case, the committee say: "Your committee believe that in view of his long distinguished service in the Arctic regions in ascertaining the northern boundaries of Greenland; his soundings and tidal observations; his ascertainment of facts concerning the northern Arctic Ocean; the general information he has obtained by living over twelve years within the Arctic circle; and finally having successfully followed a carefully laid plan resulting in his reaching, on April 6, 1909, and bringing back to civilization the conditions existing at the North Pole, that Robert Edwin Peary has performed a most remarkable and wonderful service, that he has attracted the favorable attention of the civilized world, and that therefore the American people, through its Congress, shall render him thanks, and bestow upon him the highest rank of the Service which he earns."

Ernest W. Roberts, of the committee, presents a minority report, in which he reviews the polar controversy, and says: "The failure of Captain Peary to receive recognition was due wholly to the veil of secrecy which he had thrown about his proofs and records, coupled with the lack of conviction resulting from the perfunctory and hasty examination made of these records by the committee of the National Geographic Society. As it is, it is somewhat doubtful if their publication at this late day will remove the deep-seated doubts created in the minds of many people by the inadequate examination and report of the Geographic Society, coupled with the reluctance of Mr. Peary in submitting to any tribunal other than the Geographic Society his records and memoranda. Assuming the astronomical observations upon which his chart is based to have been made by Captain Peary as he states they were made—and there is nothing in evidence to the contrary—I am forced to the conclusion that Captain Peary was within a very short distance of the pole; sufficiently near to warrant the claim that he reached the pole."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 325, Mr. Money.—Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Panama Canal should be fortified.

S. 10328, Mr. Tallaferra.—To authorize the location of a branch home for disabled Volunteer soldiers, sailors, and marines in the state of Florida.

S. 10342, Mr. Thornton.—Providing for the appointment of an additional professor of mathematics in the Navy, qualified as an instructor in the Spanish language.

S. 10361, Mr. Warner.—To incorporate the Grand Army of the Republic.

S. 10370, Mr. Penrose.—To promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia and for other purposes. This bill, introduced Jan. 23, is designed to accomplish the same purpose as S. 8160, introduced May 9, 1910, and H.R. 29706, returned to the House by the committee with a favorable report, which was published in our issue of Dec. 24, 1910. The substantial changes from the old bill in this new bill are these: It is provided that it shall be unlawful to discharge a member of

Naval Militia after a call to arms has been issued, and service under the call is limited to two years. Officers of the Militia called into the Service must be examined and found qualified by boards appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. A majority of the members of mixed courts for the trial of officers of the Regular Service must be Regulars. The proviso in Sec. 20 for admitting ex-Volunteers and graduates of military schools or colleges to the privilege of the bill is omitted in the new bill, and also the following: "And provided further, That unless authorized by the Secretary of the Navy officers of the Naval Militia are authorized to fly the commission pennant of the Navy only when in actual command afloat in the Service of the United States. At other times officers of the Naval Militia are hereby authorized to perform all the duties of captains, watch officers, or engineer officers on board of vessels that have been lent by the United States to the state of whose Organized Militia they are a part or that belong to the state itself for purposes connected with the ends for which the Naval Militia is organized."

S. 10451, Mr. Curtis.—To authorize the Manhattan City and Interurban Railway Company to construct and operate an electric railway line on the Fort Riley Military Reservation.

TRESPASS UPON FORTIFICATIONS.

H.R. 31658, Mr. Parker.—That Sec. 44 of the act to modify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States approved March 4, 1909, be amended to read:

"Sec. 44. Whoever shall wilfully trespass upon, injure or destroy, or attempt to injure or destroy any fort, or property or material of any fortification or of any submarine mine or torpedo or other harbor-defense system owned or constructed or in the process of construction by the United States and within her jurisdiction, whether situate within or without the boundaries of the United States, or shall wilfully interfere or attempt to interfere with the operation or use of any such fortification or submarine mine, torpedo, or other harbor-defense system, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

"Any owner, master, or person in charge of any vessel, raft, or other craft who shall wilfully trespass upon any public waters that shall be in temporary use for practice of such harbor-defense system pursuant to order of the President, or shall wilfully trespass, or anchor or attempt to trespass, or anchor upon any such waters that shall have been set aside by order of the President for such harbor-defense system, except in accordance with such regulations as may have been established by the President in relation to such practice or area, shall be liable to a penalty of \$100, and also to pay to the United States all damages by him done to the said harbor-defense system, and the said vessel, raft, or other craft may be held for the payment of said penalty and damages, and may be seized and proceeded against summarily by libel for the recovery of the same, to be brought in the name of the United States; and any officers of the United States who shall be directed to enforce such regulations are empowered and directed, in case of necessity or when a proper notice has been disregarded, to remove or stop any vessel, raft or other craft found violating such regulations."

"Offenses against the provisions of this act committed upon the high seas or elsewhere outside of a judicial district shall be cognizable in the district where the offender is found or into which he is first brought; but offenses hereunder committed within the Philippine Islands shall be cognizable in any court of said islands having original jurisdiction of criminal cases, suits for penalties, and libels, respectively, with the same right of appeal as is given in other such cases; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon such courts for such purpose."

H.R. 31727, Mr. Hull, of Iowa.—To provide for the issuance of badges of honor to officers and enlisted men of the Civil War who were during their service confined as prisoners of war by the enemy. Appropriates \$100,000.

REGULATION OF RANK ON RETIRED LIST.

H.R. 31730, Mr. Davis.—To remedy in the line of the Army the inequalities in rank due to the limited application given Sec. 1204 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to prepare a list of all the officers of the Army with Civil War record who have been retired on account of wounds, age, disability, or after thirty years' service, who may have been retired having such Civil War record, said list arranged in order of rank in each grade, irrespective of arm, corps or department in which service was rendered, and to show the lineal position each officer would now hold by virtue of length of service if promotion had been made lineally through the whole Army, as required by Sec. 1204 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and in computing the length of each record for said list, service on the active and retired lists, and service in the Regular and Volunteer forces as commissioned officers or enlisted men on and after April 15, 1861, the date of the beginning of the Civil War, shall be included, irrespective of arm, corps, or department in which such service was rendered. The list shall be kept corrected as casualties occur.

Sec. 2. That hereafter, whenever a vacancy shall occur on said list by reason of death or otherwise, the senior officer by length of service in each grade, irrespective of arm, corps, or department in which service was rendered, shall be promoted to the vacancy thus created in each grade lineally, and this rule shall continue in force until all officers of the Civil War shall have passed away.

Sec. 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to deprive any officer of the rank he now holds.

Sec. 4. That this act shall be in recognition of sacrifices made and services rendered in the Civil War, and to repair in some measure the loss of rank suffered under the limitation given Sec. 1204 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Sec. 5. That officers promoted under this act shall be commissioned as provided under Act of Congress approved May 6, 1910.

H.R. 31809, Mr. Maynard.—To provide for acquirement by purchase or by condemnation of lands on the Elizabeth River, in Norfolk county, Va., opposite the Norfolk Navy Yard, for the purpose of widening the river at that point so that battleships may have more convenient and less dangerous access to the drydock.

H.R. 31924, Mr. Parker.—That the President may present medals of honor only to such officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished themselves in action, but to any persons who have been attached to the Army and performed service therewith and who have distinguished themselves by conspicuous bravery and military service in action.

H.R. 32083, Mr. Mondell.—To authorize the Sheridan Railway and Light Company to construct and operate railway, telegraph, telephone and trolley lines through the Fort Mackenzie Military Reservation.

H.R. 32084, Mr. Howard.—To incorporate the Carnegie endowment for international peace.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that the Superintendent of the Navy Navy Corps is not entitled to commutation of quarters or to heat and light allowance. Also that the transportation of superintendents of national cemeteries and their household effects from one station to another is not a proper charge against the appropriation for Army transportation, as the superintendents are no part of the Army. The charge should be against the appropriation for national cemeteries.

In the case of Hospital Steward N. T. Hickelton, U.S.N., the Comptroller says: "I am of opinion that the Act of May 13, 1908, does not entitle the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps to the pay of the new ratings from the date of the act, but it makes such men eligible for 'permanent appointment' on and after that date and to the pay when the appointment is actually made, but not before. By antedating an appointment and allowing

the additional pay from such date would be the giving of a gratuity, which cannot be done unless authorized by statute."

Major H. C. Reisinger, Asst. Paymr., U.S.M.C., paid \$69.38 to seventy-one men of the 2d Regiment Expeditionary Brigade from Dec. 16 to 23, 1909, as extra pay for shore duty beyond the seas. The Auditor disallowed the claim for this payment, and the Comptroller affirms his decision, on the ground that the men were not under detail for shore duty beyond seas.

It is held in the case of Charles T. Bishop that a pay clerk who resigns is not entitled to his traveling expenses to his home.

Where no beneficiary card was ever executed or attempted to be executed by a deceased soldier payment cannot be made to a beneficiary reported to have been verbally designated by the deceased.

Claim for pay as ensign from June 7, 1909, to Dec. 31, 1909, is disallowed in the case of Ensign Newton L. Nichols, U.S.N., on the ground that he was not commissioned within six months from the date of his final graduation, after completing his two years' course. There was a delay in his qualification in marine engineering, but the Department held that he was commissioned within the six months' period. The same decision is rendered on a similar state of facts in the case of Ensign F. A. L. Vossler, U.S.N.

In the case of Chief Machinist's Mate H. H. V. Crowe it is held that where a man is rating in the pay of his new rating begins on the date his sentence was approved by the senior officer present.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

The War Department has decided that the expenses of making a copy of evidence taken before a U.S. commissioner, to be used in a court-martial procedure, can be paid out of the appropriation for the support of the Army. This decision was made by the Judge Advocate General in a consideration of a request for the payment of expenses of collecting evidence to prove an alibi by the defense in a court-martial that was recently conducted in the Department of the East.

The War Department holds that a regimental commander is authorized to decide on what grounds a non-commissioned officer may be reduced to the ranks. The Regulations prescribe that "a non-commissioned officer may be reduced to the ranks by sentence of a court-martial or on the recommendation of the company commander, by the order of the commander having authority to appoint such non-commissioned officer, but a non-commissioned officer will not be reduced because of absence on account of sickness, or injury contracted in the line of duty."

MARINES WIN MORE PRIZE MONEY.

The rifle season for the Marine Barracks, Charleston, S.C., opened this year on the range with the firing of the Navy marksman's course as an individual rifle and revolver competition, participated in by nearly all the members of the command, thus entitling the command to five sets of Navy prizes, amounting to \$95, which were divided by the twenty highest men.

The conditions were bad and the weather cold, but the unflagging interest shown by the men of this command, which received favorable comment from headquarters for their work last season, quite compensated, as the scores of the winners clearly show.

Distances were 200 and 300 yards slow fire, 300 yards rapid fire, rifle, and 15, 25 and 50 yards slow fire, revolver, the match being in charge of Lieut. E. V. B. Douredoure, U.S.M.C., post range officer, who made fourth place with 121 points out of a possible 150 with the rifle and 84 out of a possible 90 with the revolver. Corp. John Donald, U.S.M.C., was high man in the competition, scoring 128 out of a possible 150 with the rifle and 86 out of a possible 90 with the revolver. Sergt. Archie Lowellen, U.S.M.C., who was an alternate on this year's Marine Corps Team, was second, with 127 with the rifle and 83 with the revolver.

Following are the scores of the prize-winners. The "Navy Final Score" is calculated by multiplying the rifle scores by three and adding the revolver score:

Order of Merit	Name	Rifle Score	Revol. Score	Navy Final Score	Prize
1.	Corp. John Donald	128	86	470	\$10
2.	Sergt. Archie Lowellen	127	83	464	10
3.	Corp. George Donovan	126	81	459	10
4(a).	Lt. E. V. B. Douredoure	121	84	447	No prize
5.	Pvt. Henry C. Persons	122	80	446	10
6.	Pvt. Solomon Sells	123	73	442	10
7.	Corp. Maxey R. Day	121	77	440	5
8.	Sergt. J. J. Womack	121	76	439	5
9.	Pvt. George W. Carnes	119	76	433	5
10.	Pvt. John Lekvor	118	79	433	5
11.	Pvt. E. W. Baumgartner	118	77	431	5
12.	Pvt. Wilber E. Beattie	117	78	429	2
13.	Pvt. James F. Tate	114	86	428	2
14.	Corp. Frank F. Dillard	117	74	425	2
15.	Pvt. Albert R. Phillips	114	78	420	2
16.	Pvt. Edward B. Hill	114	76	418	2
17.	Corp. William J. Greeley	110	82	412	2
18.	Pvt. Walter Lampe	107	81	402	2
19.	Pvt. John W. Sidler	110	69	399	2
20.	Pvt. W. H. Scott	111	65	398	2
21.	Pvt. Edwin M. Lakin	108	78	397	2

TRIAL OF MAJOR DAVIS, U.S.M.C.

The G.C.M. for the trial of Major Henry C. Davis, U.S.M.C., which convened at the navy yard, Philadelphia, concluded its business Jan. 24. During its sessions Mrs. Elva M. Davis, mother of the accused officer, who journeyed all the way from Manila to testify for her son, according to the newspaper reports of the trial, said: "I went to Washington to see Major General Elliott about transportation to Guam. He told me my son was no good, inefficient, lazy and not fit for and a disgrace to the Marine Corps. He said: 'Damn him, I will get him before the court and get his commission.'"

Judge Advocate Leonard asked Mrs. Davis if she had not kicked the waste basket over in General Elliott's office.

"I did not," she replied. "For once I controlled my temper."

Major Davis, during his testimony, told of various incidents which had caused friction between himself and General Elliott. He was cross-examined by Major Leonard.

The U.S.S. McCall was placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on Jan. 23, 1911.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Up to the time of our going to press the rumors which have been printed in the daily papers that the U.S. gunboat Wheeling, Comdr. C. B. Brittain, had had an explosion aboard while en route from New York to Guantanamo, remain unconfirmed. The U.S.S. Leonidas, which arrived at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 26, reports exchanging number with the Wheeling two o'clock afternoon of Jan. 24; approximate position latitude 3:02 N., longitude 74:10 W.; all well.

The U.S.S. Delaware will leave Hampton Roads on Jan. 31 with the body of the late Chilean Minister, Anibal Cruz, and will arrive in Valparaiso on March 11, by way of the Straits of Magellan. The American warship will leave the Chilean port ten days later for Rio de Janeiro, arriving on April 4. She will leave Brazilian waters on April 10, and go directly to New York, arriving on April 26.

On Feb. 1 the Eighth Torpedo Division of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet will be organized, to consist of the destroyers Paulding (flagboat), Drayton, Roe, Terry and McCall. These destroyers are now at Key West, except the McCall, which was placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, on Jan. 23, with orders to proceed to Hampton Roads when ready for sea.

The Tennessee, Salem and Chester have been ordered to proceed to New Orleans, La., to arrive about Feb. 22, to remain during the Mardi Gras celebration at that place. The Navy Department has directed that four destroyers of the Seventh Torpedo Division, Atlantic Torpedo Fleet, proceed to Mobile, Ala., to arrive about Feb. 23, to take part in the Mardi Gras celebration at that place.

The North Carolina and Montana, now at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, will leave about Feb. 16 for New York.

The Culgoon will leave the navy yard, New York, about Feb. 11 for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, with stores and supplies for the Atlantic Fleet.

Upon the arrival of the Des Moines at Boston, about Jan. 23, the vessel was ordered to proceed to Annapolis, with the remains of Comdr. John F. Luby, late commanding officer of the vessel, where the body will be transferred ashore for burial. The Des Moines will then return to Boston.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, sent the following despatch to the Navy Department Jan. 23: "Fleet spent week preparing for steaming trials. Fourth Division landed a regiment, Captain Hood commanding, Jan. 18, for encampment and practice with small arms. Individual ships exercised with boats and boat gun practice and field pieces, carrying out anchors and swimming. All ships coaled. Scouts are at Samana Bay for torpedo exercises. The Dixie and Torpedo Flotilla proceeded to Cape Cruz Jan. 18 for battle practice. Battleships successfully completed four hours' full power trial on the morning of Jan. 23, and are now engaged in twenty-hour endurance trial. Armored cruisers and scouts will hold steaming trials next week."

The collier Saturn will leave the navy yard, Mare Island, about May 1, with an expedition on board for the Alaskan coast to install certain wireless stations on that coast. It is expected that the expedition will be away about three or four months.

The U.S.S. Utah has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., as soon as practicable after delivery by the contractors.

The U.S. collier Neptune, a vessel with a displacement of 19,375 tons and a cargo capacity for coal of 10,500 tons, was successfully launched at Sparrows Point, Md., Jan. 21. She was christened by Miss Dorothy Loud, daughter of Representative Loud, of Michigan, with a bottle of wine in the traditional fashion. The Neptune, which is a sister ship of the collier Cyclops, recently added to the Service, has a length of 542 feet, beam 65 feet and depth of hold 39.9 feet. The vessel is to be equipped with twin-screw Westinghouse turbine engines with reduction gear, and will have a speed, when loaded, of fourteen knots. Her complement will be twelve officers and eighty-two men. She will have unloading appliances capable of discharging a maximum of 1,200 tons per hour. There are twelve hatches. Each hatch has an independent unloading device, and there is a special arrangement by which it is possible to transfer coal from any one to another, thus enabling the vessel to trim ship or to put coal into her own bunkers. There will be three double-ended boilers, each weighing 105 tons and measuring 15 feet 8 inches in diameter by 21 feet 2 inches in length, and one auxiliary boiler.

The U.S.S. Baltimore was placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on Jan. 20, 1911.

The work of raising the wrecked U.S.S. Yankee from her watery berth on Great Ledge, near New Bedford, Mass., by the Arbuckle compressed air system, has thus far not proved a success, and those in charge have decided upon a modification of their original plan. In substance the new method is to pump compressed air only into the fore and after compartments, and with the Yankee lifted just above the bottom of the bay to take her in tow and allow her to ground again on a shoal near Great Ledge. This accomplished, ordinary wrecking apparatus can be called into service to complete the work of salvage. The objection to pumping the entire vessel full of air was that the decks of the Yankee were not strong enough to withstand the enormous pressure of the compressed air when the counteracting force of the sea water was removed after the cruiser had been lifted above the sea level.

Bids for the building of an oil storehouse at the Puget Sound Naval Station, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard, were opened at the Navy Department Saturday, Jan. 21. The following are the bids received: John Peterson, Seattle, Wash., \$26,275; W. M. Concession Company, San Francisco, Cal., \$26,500; Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company, Seattle, \$28,884; Sound Construction and Engineering Company, Seattle, \$27,436; C. F. Graff, Seattle, \$26,404.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer on Jan. 24 sent letters commendatory of their services at the time of the fire on board the steamer Maryland, near Old Point Comfort, on the night of Dec. 15, 1910, to the following enlisted men: Louis H. Kory, U.S.S. Indiana; Theodore Polhamus, U.S.S. Massachusetts; John E. Lynch, U.S.S. Castine; Edward S. Talley, U.S.S. Iowa; Elmer S. Strauss, U.S.S. Franklin; Thomas L. Fox, U.S.S. Grayling; Reuben F. Patterson, U.S.S. Iowa; Maurice Stone, U.S.S. Massachusetts; and William H. Schmigle, U.S.S. Indiana.

Ernest H. Walker, a fireman on the battleship Louisiana, who killed Patrick J. Fitzsimmons, a water tender, while the men were ashore at Cherbourg, France,

some weeks since, has been sentenced by a G.C.M. to imprisonment for life. The sentence has been confirmed by the Navy Department. He will be confined in the New Hampshire state penitentiary at Concord.

Two sailors of the U.S.S. Maryland were lost overboard from that vessel in California waters on the night of Jan. 20, and their bodies had not been recovered. The victims were Albert C. J. Borgemann, nineteen years old, whose father resides in Wyandotte, Mich., and Frank Reavis, eighteen years old, whose father lives in Dallas, Texas.

A successful use of oil in calming seas is reported by the German steamer Suxdorf. On Nov. 20 and 21 last, in the vicinity of 44° N. 50° W., on a voyage from New York to Havre, with a northwest gale, force nine to ten, and exceedingly high sea from the same quarter, the commander employed machine oil to calm the sea with very favorable results. Nov. 25, during a southeast gale, force seven to eight, with exceedingly high sea and northeast swell, oil was used with favorable results.

RELIGIOUS SIDE OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The moral and religious side of the Naval Academy is not neglected by the Government or by the midshipmen. The United States supplies a chaplain and the midshipmen carry on active work in their Christian Association and in their Bible studies. The Protestant element in the Academy have a Bible study class of over two hundred, and the Catholic midshipmen have a Bible class of threescore.

The officers of the Christian Association, composed of midshipmen, are: President, Reuben N. Perley, '11; vice president, John A. Fletcher, '11; recording secretary, I. C. Sowell, '12; corresponding secretary, H. M. Kiedler, '12; treasurer, P. De W. Sleeper, '13; chairman of Bible Study Committee, W. W. Webster, '11. The subscribing membership numbers 700, all the midshipman body except two. The active members are 200. The average attendance at the Sunday meetings of the association is 200. Religious meetings are held every Sunday evening, the services in which consist of singing, followed by a good, sound Y.M.C.A. talk by Y.M.C.A. speakers from other associations than the Academy's, chiefly from Washington and Baltimore. The service ends with singing, followed by a blessing by the chaplain. These meetings start at 7:15 p.m., and are forbidden by the regulations to last beyond 8 p.m.

Bible study is well organized, with the chairman of the Bible study class at its head, Surg. D. N. Carpenter, U.S.N., leads the normal class, which is composed of group leaders. There are about thirty groups, each led by a midshipman of the upper classes. The work will receive new energy at the beginning of the new term of the scholastic year in February. The attendance from the fourth class, those who "have just come aboard ship," is very high, as their schedule of recitations is easier. The hour for these meetings is taken from study periods of the midshipmen. The C.A. midshipmen always look up the fourth classmen on their arrival at the Academy and invite them to the association and try to modify the hardships of their first year. It is considered especially reprehensible for a C.A. midshipman to annoy or distress unnecessarily "a plebe."

The chaplain conducts services every Sunday morning at the chapel, says grace after breakfast every day in the mess hall and attends the Sunday evening meetings of the Christian Association. During Lent special services are held at the chapel under the ministrations of the chaplain.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE CRUISE, 1910.

[WRITTEN FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.]

"Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit."

"What is the bugles blowin' for?" sez Seaman Brown aside.

"To rouse 'em out, to rouse 'em out," the bosun's mate replied.

"What makes that younker look so white?" sez Seaman Brown aside.

"His stummick has gone back on him," the bosun's mate replied.

For the Indiana's pitchin'—can't ye hear the dead-march play?

The cooks around the galley needn't cook much grub to-day.

An' the surgeon will be busy with the sick 'uns in the bay.

A-sailin' on the Practice Cruise to Europe.

"What makes that middy breathe so hard?" sez Seaman Brown aside.

"He's been below, he's been below," the bosun's mate replied.

"What makes that other look so tired?" sez Seaman Brown aside.

"He's been aloft, he's been aloft," the bosun's mate replied.

This ain't no Sunday picnic, an' they drill 'em all around. From truck to keelson, fore an' aft, they've got to know their ground.

An' salty little sailormen you'll see 'em, I'll be bound, Returnin' from the Practice Cruise to Europe.

"What makes that feller's face so black?" sez Seaman Brown aside.

"The engine room, the engine room," the bosun's mate replied.

"An' yonder chap looks sorter dazed?" sez Seaman Brown aside.

"The dynamos, the dynamos," the bosun's mate replied.

They've done their little trick beside the engine's blanchin' heat.

Or where the purrin' dynamos pursue their ceaseless beat. For such are the requirements that the lads are called to meet.

An' learn upon the Practice Cruise to Europe.

"Who are those trim an' hardy chaps?" sez Seaman Brown aside.

"Our midshipmen, our midshipmen," the bosun's mate replied.

"What makes 'em all so bloomin' gay?" sez Seaman Brown aside.

"They're goin' on leave, they're goin' on leave," the bosun's mate replied.

An' they wouldn't change with Dewey for the joys that lie before—

A sweetheart's winsome blushes—mother's welcome at the door—

An' the glory o' that story which in willin' ears they'll pour

O' the wonders o' the Practice Cruise to Europe.

—WILLIAM STOKES, U.S. NAVY.

AEROPLANES FOR THE NAVY.

As the Naval Appropriation bill has been agreed to in the House Committee it carries an appropriation of \$25,000 for aeroplanes. This, according to officers in the Department, will afford an opportunity to demonstrate the practicability of the use of airships in connection with the Navy. It is planned by the officers of the Navy to conduct scouting exercises with aeroplanes launched from the deck of a battleship. This will be one of the most severe tests to which aeroplanes have been submitted. The recent flights of Eugene Ely at Norfolk and San Francisco have convinced Navy officers that aeroplanes have been developed to that point at which it is advisable to give some attention to aviation. If it is demonstrated that they can be used under ordinary weather conditions there is no doubt that aeroplanes will be a valuable adjunct to the Navy in locating the enemy.

The problem of starting from and landing on the water, which has been regarded as one of the most difficult and at the same time the most important from a military standpoint, was practically solved on San Diego Bay on Jan. 26. A machine driven by Glenn H. Curtiss rose from the surface of the bay, flew two miles, returned to the starting place and alighted on the water as lightly as a gull.

Curtiss had been experimenting for nearly two weeks before he accomplished a successful flight from the water. Accompanied by Lieut. T. G. Elyson, U.S.N., and Lieut. J. C. Walker, U.S.A., and assisted by a dozen mechanics, his aeroplane was brought out of its hangar about noon on Jan. 26 and launched in the shallow water of Spanish Bight, in San Diego Harbor. The machine was equipped with hydroplanes to float it and to allow it to attain speed on the surface of the water. The water was almost smooth. The sixty-horsepower motor was started, and after the aeroplane had reached a speed over the surface estimated at nearly forty miles an hour Curtiss elevated the planes of the front control and the machine rose easily and gracefully out of the water. It soared fifty feet above the surface for a distance of half a mile and then came down easily and swung around toward the starting point. A second flight reaching an elevation of about 100 feet was made out toward the revenue cutter Bear and the torpedo repair ship Iris, two miles away. Curtiss turned about in the air after he had flown about a mile straightaway and came back to a point opposite his quarters, where he dropped gently to the surface of the water and came to a stop within fifty feet.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

New wireless wonders are credited in a press despatch from Paris to Professor Cerebotani, an Italian inventor, who recently gave a private exhibit of his discoveries before members of the Ministries of War, Posts and Telegraphs and a large number of scientists, including M. Eiffel, the constructor of the Eiffel Tower, which is now a government station. Among the apparatus employed was a pocket wireless machine, a wireless telegraph printer, by means of which messages are sent as readily as writing on a typewriter, and a wireless teleautograph, which enables persons to sign their signature as far as wireless waves reach. The pocket apparatus is a little larger than a pair of field glasses, and is operated by attaching its antennae to a post or tree, which, at the height of fifty feet, enables communication to be made within a radius of two or three miles. The teleprinter, a Paris contemporary explains, is a simple little instrument with a keyboard like a typewriter, which can be fixed to any telegraph or telephone installation. This transmits messages which appear on printed slips at the other end, but it has the advantage of being infinitely more simple than anything yet invented, and, beside, can be used with wireless. The teleautograph is a simple apparatus, which can also be affixed to any telephone or telegraph line. By this a signature, a drawing or a holograph manuscript written with a pencil fixed to a flexible carriage is copied exactly on a machine at the other end. Another invention of the professor is an instrument for preserving the secrecy of wireless messages. As is well known, a message sent out by a wireless station is received by all stations within a certain radius, although it is only intended for one of them, because the Hertzian waves sent out affect all receivers alike. This new machine, however, allows each of a large number of stations to have its identification number, and when the Hertzian waves are set going with the transmitter at a certain number only the station bearing the corresponding number can receive the messages, all the others being cut off by a short-circuit arrangement.

That everything has its use has a further demonstration in the fact that Nile sodd, that dense vegetable undergrowth which is the continual bughear of the Nile engineer and navigator, is to be molded into briquettes, which the London Engineer says are "suitable for consumption in steam boilers, in which they are expected to give an evaporation of about four and three-quarter pounds of water per pound of briquette. When it is recalled that the present price of coal in Khartum is about three guineas a ton the possibilities of the new fuel are apparent. Experiments on a comparatively small scale have so far only been made, but there seems little doubt that in a short time sodd briquette factories will be established on the banks of the Nile, and that the 35,000 square miles of sodd will become an Egyptian asset instead of an unmitigated nuisance."

The committee appointed by the Portuguese provisional government to study the reorganization of the navy has made a report advocating the acquisition of three battleships of 10,000 tons, with a speed of twenty-one knots and an armament of ten guns of 305-millimeters and some others of smaller caliber; three cruisers of 3,000 tons, with a speed of twenty-two knots, and twelve destroyers of 800 tons, with a speed of thirty knots, and six submarines.

The Paris correspondent of the Medical Journal says: "In one of my previous letters (The Journal, March 12, 1910, p. 885) I mentioned the insufficient number of military physicians. The Minister of War has presented a bill to increase them by 217. A counter-project has been presented to increase the proportion of positions of superior grade as well as the whole number of physicians. The condition from which the army surgical corps has been suffering since 1905 is shown by the increasing number of resignations and requests for early retirement, as well as by a continuous diminution in the number of candidates for the special schools of Lyons and Val-de-Grace. The acuteness of this crisis is shown by the fact that in 1909 seventy-two military physicians resigned and there were only fifty-seven nominations. This

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 26, 1911.

The semi-annual examination has been in progress since last Saturday and will end with this week. Good students of the first class have won their reward. All first classmen who have obtained during the term a "3," out of a possible 4, in studies are exempted from examination, and if, also, on the first conduct grade, are allowed the extraordinary privilege of spending their evenings after supper with their friends in Annapolis. Members of other classes, who have obtained a "3," are exempted from examination, but do not "rate" going out of the Academy after supper.

A point is made here in favor of the bill providing that midshipmen at graduation be made ensigns from a new standpoint. It is noted that the crucial examination of a midshipman is at the end of two years after graduation, when he comes up for promotion to ensign, and that time for preparation for it is very unequal, since one midshipman may be sent to a post where he has ample opportunity to study, and another may be ordered to a position where his duties give him little chance for preparation for the severe ordeal ahead. The bill would cure this defect.

The report of the Board of Sanitation, headed by Med. Insp. John M. Edgar, in addition to demands specifically with daughter of Supt. Mrs. Bowyer. Pink roses and pink its probable causes of infection, is understood to treat the whole question of sanitation at the Academy and to contain some recommendations dealing therewith. After preparing such recommendations and comments as he thought necessary Superintendent Bowyer returned the report to Washington, where it will be made public.

It is the Sons of the Revolution who will have charge of the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the monument of the unknown French soldiers and sailors who fought, bled and died here during the Revolutionary War and whose graves are unmarked on St. John's College campus. The affair will be a national one and April 19 is the date.

Mrs. Wurtsbaugh, wife of Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, entertained Friday a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Douglas L. Howard, who was formerly Miss Ruth Bowyer, daughter of Supt. and Mrs. Bowyer. Pink roses and pink sweet peas were used in the table decorations. Other guests were Miss Grace Howard, Mrs. Hensley Lacy, Mrs. C. C. Soule, Jr.; Mrs. R. F. Dillen, Mrs. E. L. Woods, Mrs. Frank D. Berrien, Mrs. Abram Claude, Mrs. J. A. Campbell, Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett and Miss Ida Callahan, son of Comdr. and Mrs. John Fore Hines, of Randall place, is recovering from what might have been a very serious accident. Little John, who is named for his grandfather, General Breckinridge, U.S.A., retired, was run over by a wagon while crossing the street some days ago and was unconscious for some time after. He was able to be up Thursday for the first time.

Mrs. Guy W. Davis, wife of Ensign Davis, U.S.N., was hostess on Friday at an attractive bridge party. The old colonial Harwood house, furnished and decorated in colonial style, was a pretty setting for the occasion. Among the guests were Mesdames Cannon, Dawes, Denig, Tardy, Metcalf, Klyce, Milner, Swartz, Bassett, Townsend, Soule, Potterfield, Miss Hiele and Miss Bartlett.

The body of Comdr. John F. Lavery, U.S.N., who died aboard the U.S.S. Des Moines, off the coast of Africa, will be brought to Annapolis for interment in the naval cemetery.

It was announced at the office of the Superintendent on Jan. 25 that Midn. Lee Roy McCutcheon, of the fourth class, had resigned, taking effect that day. Midshipman McCutcheon resigned voluntarily. His home is in Newbern, Tenn. Midn. Sydney Williamson Kirtland, fourth class, of Georgia, has resigned.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, spent the week-end as the guest of Capt. John M. Bowyer. Mrs. John Marston, wife of Lieutenant Marston, U.S.M.C., assisted her mother, Mrs. Eugene Worthington, on Monday in receiving at a tea. Other ladies representing Navy families assisting were Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Drom.

Mrs. Charles W. Bartlett, widow of the late Rear Admiral Bartlett, U.S.N., who has been visiting Mrs. Arthur N. Brown, wife of Prof. A. N. Brown, librarian of the Naval Academy, left here Jan. 26 to be the guest of Mrs. Harris, wife of Rear Admiral U. R. Harris, U.S.N., at the Naval Home, Philadelphia.

The Navy swimming team will meet on Saturday night the team of the Y.M.C.A. of Washington. The contest will take place in the tank at the Academy gymnasium.

The Naval Academy basketball team defeated Lehigh here Saturday afternoon by 31 to 24, though the local team was distinctly outplayed in the second period. The midshipmen scored twenty-two points in the first period, while Lehigh could not get its team work in shape and secured but eight points. A shift on the Navy team, by which Douglas, the tall center, was dropped, caused the Navy's defense and attack both to weaken. Though Lehigh scored sixteen points to the Navy's nine, the home team's lead was too great to overcome. The lineup:

Naval Academy.	Lehigh.
Wenzell.....	Right forward.....
Hill.....	Left forward.....
Douglas, Ertz.....	Center.....
Jacobs.....	Right guard.....
Ertz, Wild.....	Left guard.....

Goals, Wenzell (5), Hill (4), Wild (3), Douglas, Jacobs, Merkle (5), P. White (3), Schallenberger (2). Goals from fouls, Wenzell (3), Merkle (4). Referee, Mr. Colliflower, of Georgetown. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

The Navy eight, under Richard Glendon, who has so successfully trained them for several seasons, has gotten down to work, a week earlier than has been the custom.

The third class won the class basketball championship Wednesday afternoon by defeating the first class, 31 to 30. The game was fast from start to finish and was one of the most exciting ever played here. The third class seemed to have the better team, but had to fight hard, especially toward the close of the game. The first half ended with the score 22 to 12, in favor of the third class men, but when time was called the youngsters were only one in the lead. McKee's throw from the foul line, one minute before the game closed, gave the youngsters the victory. The lineup:

First Class.	Position.	Third Class.
Fletcher.....	Right forward.....	Leahy
Cobb.....	Left forward.....	Hall
Bullard, Perley.....	Center.....	McGuire
Anderson, Hawley.....	Right guard.....	Loynachan
Peterson.....	Left guard.....	McKee

Score: Third Class, 31; First Class, 30. Goals, Fletcher (5), Perley (4), Cobb (3), Peterson (3), Hall (5), McKee (4), McGuire (2), Loynachan (2), Leahy. Goals from fouls: Loynachan (2), McKee. Referee, Midshipman Wills, '10. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

The submarine Holland, one of the first of its class in the Navy, arrived here Wednesday morning from Norfolk in tow of the U.S. tug Standish. The Holland will be placed in the Naval Academy grounds at some prominent point as a naval relic.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Mass., Jan. 25, 1911.

Mrs. Allen, house guest of Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, of Fort Andrews, left for home on Saturday. Miss Derby, of San Francisco, and Miss Palmer, of Brookline, were guests of Mrs. Russell P. Reeder, of Fort Andrews, on Thursday. Second Lieut. Maurice B. Willett and wife have arrived from Fort Monroe and moved into the quarters vacated by Dr. Charles J. Long at Fort Andrews. Lieut. and Mrs. Louis B. Bender are entertaining Lieutenant Willett and wife while the latter are getting settled. Lieut. Col. Thomas Ridgway, of Fort Andrews, has completed the inspection of the Massachusetts Coast Artillery Reserves.

At West Newton, Mass., last Saturday afternoon, occurred the funeral of Mrs. Fyffe, widow of the late Rear Admiral Joseph Fyffe, U.S.N. The interment takes place at Urbana, O. Mrs. Fyffe had passed her seventieth year.

On Sunday morning the Des Moines entered the harbor

with her flag at half-mast. On board was the body of the late Comdr. John Fraser Luby, U.S.N., who died while in command of this ship, while en route from the coast of Liberia to Portugal. After coaling the Des Moines left for Annapolis, where the interment will take place at the Naval Academy cemetery. Mrs. Luby has just arrived from Europe, and will meet the ship at its destination. The cruiser also brought the bodies of two seamen of the Birmingham, who died on the African coast, Ira S. Benedict, of Lancaster, Pa., and William C. Jones, of Chelsea, Mass.

Mrs. William Chamberlaine, of Fort Warren, entertained at bridge Friday for the ladies. Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig, of Fort Warren, entertained at dinner Thursday for Miss Boericke, of San Francisco, Mrs. Masters and Lieut. and Mrs. V. E. Clark. Capt. and Mrs. William H. Menges, of Fort Andrews, entertained the officers and ladies on Monday night. Games were played, the prizes going to Mrs. R. P. Reeder and Dr. Phillips. Refreshments were served and a most enjoyable evening spent. Mrs. G. S. Lowe, of New York, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert E. Sievers, of Fort Warren, has returned to his home.

Lieut. and Mrs. V. E. Clarke, of Fort Warren, entertained at dinner, in honor of Miss Dorothy Boericke, on Friday. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Perry M. Gallup, of Fort Strong, and Mr. Sidney V. Smith, and Mrs. Masters, of San Francisco.

The new Coast Artillery barracks at Fort Strong have been completed, and the 83d Company is expecting to move in within a few weeks. In preparation for the annual field exercises the district commander has convened a board of officers, consisting of Major George W. Gatchell, Major William Chamberlaine and Capt. R. P. Reeder, to formulate a tentative program.

On Friday evening Mrs. Sievers, of Fort Warren, gave a party for the ladies of the post.

On Tuesday evening there was a smoker and entertainment at Fort Warren, in honor of the football team which won the cup presented by a civilian of Boston. Invitations were sent to all football players in the harbor, and many came. The Fort Revere Dramatic Club is rehearsing for its play to be given on the evening of Washington's Birthday.

Mrs. Ralph W. Newton, of Fort Revere, entertained Mrs. S. A. Thompson at dinner on Wednesday.

The Fort Revere hockey players are having excellent practice on the town pond at Hull.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1911.

It is necessary to chronicle a defeat in the record of the hockey team, and another in that of the basketball five, this week, but in each case the score was a very close one, and the playing of the opposing forces, even, during the first half, in the first, and the second half in the latter contest. The condition of the ice always renders the hockey schedule very uncertain. Lusk Lake is in good condition at present, however, and skating has taken the place of many forms of indoor amusement at the post. The hockey match was played on Friday afternoon with Amherst. During the first half so alert were the goalkeepers of both teams that no score was secured by either side. In the second, King, receiving a pass from Washburn, by good dodging carried the puck to within striking distance and shot the first goal. Later in the half Wilcox eluded Gatchell, the cadet goalkeeper, and shot the second and last goal of the game for Amherst. During this half West Point was kept on the defensive. Amherst showed better team work and more accurate shooting. Harmon was the best player on the home team, and Wilcox, Washburn and Amherst did the best work for the visitors. The following was the lineup:

Amherst.	West Point.
Wilcox.....	Right wing.....
Chapin.....	Left wing.....
King.....	Center.....
Washburn.....	Rover.....
Sibley.....	Cover point.....
Abell.....	Point.....
Babecek.....	Goal.....

Goals, King, Wilcox. Referee, Mr. Cornell. Timers, Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Yerrall. Goal judges, Mr. Cronan and Mr. Merritt.

The basketball game was also very close. It was a game well worth seeing, so excellently did the teams show up in passing and floor work. Swarthmore started in fast and furiously and had secured eight points before the cadets got into the game. Within five minutes of the close of the first period McKinney had tied the score at fourteen points. The cadets at the close of the first half of the period ending with the resulting score, West Point 19, Swarthmore 17. For the first seven minutes of the second half neither side scored, the play was fast and both sides covered well. Two baskets secured in quick succession gave the lead to the visitors and their defensive work kept West Point from overtaking them. Mitchell was the star player for the Swarthmore team. The following was the lineup:

Swarthmore.	West Point.
Smith.....	Left forward.....
Mitchell.....	Right forward.....
Gilchrist.....	Center.....
Boughton.....	Right guard.....
Geig.....	Left guard.....

Goals from field, McKinney (6), Surles (2), Morris (2), Bradford (1), Smith (1), Mitchell (5), Gilchrist (3), Geig (4). Goals from fouls, Gilchrist (4), Sutton (3), McKinney (1). Substitutes, Bradford for Roberts, Hill for Mitchell and Mitchell for Boughton.

Mrs. Zell gave a luncheon on Wednesday, at which the guests were Mrs. Jewett and Mrs. Jewett, sr., mother of Captain Jewett; Mrs. Dunwoody, her sister-in-law, Miss Dunwoody, and Mrs. Briggs. An informal luncheon was given by Mrs. Morey on the same day, at which the guests were Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Mrs. Wooten and Mrs. Pillsbury. Mrs. Manley entertained with a bridge party on Wednesday, when the prizes were won by Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. Rehkopf. That evening Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald gave a dinner, at which the guests were Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah and Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding. Also on Wednesday Mrs. Summerville gave a small luncheon for Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Glennon, mother of Mrs. Cross and Mrs. Ruggles.

Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald entertained at dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Rehkopf, Lieut. and Mrs. Zell, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelly. The prize was won by Mrs. Jewett. Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan also entertained at dinner on the same evening. A luncheon was given by Mrs. H. E. Mitchell on Friday. On Friday evening Col. and Mrs. Ruggles received the guests at the officers' hop, which was followed by supper at the club.

The Friday Bridge Club met with Mrs. Wooten. At an extra table were Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Jewett, sr., Mrs. Rehkopf and Mrs. Nelly. The prize was won by Mrs. Jewett. On Friday Lieut. Williford gave a stag dinner for the members of the class of 1906 stationed at West Point. There were present Lieutenants Huntley, Greene, Johnson, Morrow, Riley and Matthews. On Sunday Mrs. Wilcox entertained a number of friends informally at tea at the Officers' Club for Mrs. Palmer Pierce, who was her house guest for a few days. Mrs. Gordon and Miss Young, sister of Mrs. Pierce, poured tea.

Mrs. Sibley, who has been quite ill, is very much improved. Her daughter, Mrs. Phalen, is with her. Capt. Fred W. Sladen, who will succeed Colonel Sibley as commandant of cadets, paid a flying visit to the post this week. Miss Louisa Biddle, with her nieces, the Misses Barrette, spent Sunday at the post as guests at the hotel this week. Among others attending the dance from a distance were the Misses Echols, Chwick, Dorothy Carson, Cherry, Southern, Ely, Miller, Mosgrove, White, Clark, Ambler, Silver, Wakefield, Taylor, Hill, Ackerman, Behr, de Garis, Shaw, Connor and Young.

Mrs. Larned entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Ruggles, Major and Mrs. John Bigelow and Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg.

Colonel Larned addressed the students of the Pennsylvania State University last Sunday under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. Of the 1,700 students at the University, 1,300 are members of the Association. "Russia's Advance to the Sea"

will be the subject of the paper to be read at the meeting of the Reading Club on Thursday by Mrs. Dunwoody.

The following members of the Board of Visitors arrived this (Thursday) morning and a salute in their honor was fired at noon: Hon. George W. Prince, Galesburg, Ill.; Hon. Charles H. Morgan, Joplin, O.; A. D. Morgan, Joplin, O.; Hon. Charles Dick, Akron, O.; with Mrs. Dick; Hon. N. B. Smith, West Virginia; Hon. Joseph M. Dixon, Montana, and Hon. James L. Slayden, Texas. The members of the board are luncheon at the club. Mrs. Dick is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Barry.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 23, 1911.

Gen. and Mrs. W. M. Van Horne, retired, spent Sunday with the family of Major E. W. Howe, who leave shortly for New York city. Dental Surg. R. F. Patterson spent a few days here last week en route to sail for duty in the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. Marshall entertained last Thursday evening with three tables of bridge, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Patton, of California, house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Reed, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Lieut. and Mrs. Snead. The prizes were captured by Mrs. Patton and Captain Rogers.

On Sunday Mrs. William L. Koehne, of Chicago, gave an elaborate supper for ten, in honor of Miss Josephine Smythe, the charming niece of Mrs. William H. Chatfield. Capt. and Mrs. Malone gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Emery, Major and Mrs. Chatfield and Miss Smythe.

Nearly all the post joined in a merry surprise party to the Misses Waltz last Wednesday. The crowd took the house by storm and a jolly evening ended with a Dutch lunch, a part of which was "toted" by each member of the party. It was one of those rare things, a real surprise, and voted a complete success.

Capt. P. B. Malone left on Friday for Kentucky on a detail. Mrs. Deecke, sister of Mrs. E. D. Scott, stopped here overnight last week en route from Lübeck, Germany, to her home in California. Mrs. T. D. Osborne has her mother and aunt visiting her, Mrs. Doe and Mrs. Overman, from North Carolina.

Mrs. J. R. Mount has returned from a lengthy visit to Dr. Mount's parents in Kansas City. Lieut. E. W. Smith has been quite ill with tonsillitis. The parents of Lieut. G. R. Patton, jr., left Saturday. Mrs. W. H. Chatfield's many friends are glad to see her out again after quite a siege of grip and tonsillitis.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 24, 1911.

The irregular weather is keeping Police Officer Boughton and the sidewalk details busy making the pavement safe for traffic. Following a breaking up of the ice on the lake the other night pieces of ice got into the intake pipe a mile out and the post water supply was quickly checked, the big pumps in the power station being unable to get the water through the ice floes. Quartermaster Saville and Engineer Holabird, with the plumbing and mechanical force of the post, went to work at 3 o'clock in the morning and in a short time had the emergency connection made with the pipe from the Highland Park supply, two miles away. The day previous to the breaking up of the ice on Lake Michigan persons were skating along the edges with perfect safety.

Drum Major Earl Eikenberry, 27th Infantry band, recently promoted to post quartermaster sergeant, is getting ready to go to his new station. He has been superseded in the band by Corp. Henry Hooper. Last Sunday Chief Musician Montin, 5th Field Artillery band, with three musicians, played sacred pieces in the chapel service. Thursday evening one of the most entertaining professional vaudeville shows of the season was produced under the auspices of the post exchange in Fort Sheridan Theater to an audience of 600 men. Miss Edith Clifford, a Waukegan singer and dancer, received considerable applause; Charles Weiss and company had a skit of up-to-date comedy; Francis and Virginia Rogers had a patriotic selection arranged with comedy; Valadon myfied with feats and illustrations; The animal and Colling introduced a comic playlet; La Ruse Brothers had a good acrobatic act. The chaplains followed with a musical, moving picture and amateur night, with about 400 soldiers present. The Saturday night soldiers' hop brought the lady friends and relatives of the soldiers to the hall for a very pleasant time.

Major Howe's fine black saddle horse was purchased by a tradesman of the post. The animal served throughout the recent tour of duty with the regiment in Cuba.

Chief Plumber Weinacht was successfully operated on in the post hospital by Major Van Poole and Doctors Mount and Clayton. Fifteen thousand novels were obtained for the post library for the enlisted men and civilian employees by Capt. William Brooke, Q.M.D., from overstocked publishers. The Captain has also been energetic in procuring current magazines and general literature for free distribution among the men. General Young, who was in charge of the general arrangements at the Chicago Military Tournament of 1910, has arranged, through Captain Brooke, to furnish the chaplains with the moving picture rolls of the tournament for exhibition to the soldiers in the Fort Sheridan Theater. The troops of this post were present at the tournament and will be able to see themselves in the pictures.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 22, 1911.

Among officers who attended the annual meeting and dinner of the Business Men's League of St. Louis at the Southern Hotel, Tuesday, Jan. 17, were Colonel Mann, Captains Ford, Morton, Mabee, Lieutenants Errington and Mitchell. Captain McIntyre returned Sunday from Dallas, Texas, where he had been on special recruiting duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Cunningham, of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Fordyce, of Washington Terrace. Mr. Oscar Straub, who has been attending school at Highland Falls, N.Y., for the past ten weeks, returned home Sunday, Jan. 15.

On Monday Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Morton were hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner at their home on Cabanné avenue in honor of their house guest, Miss Bachelor. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Errington and Capt. Richard Gruener, of the Missouri National Guard. The dinner was followed by a theater party by Captain Gruener at the Century, to see Henrietta Crossman in "Anti-Matrimony," followed by a supper at McYagnes. Lieut. and Mrs. Errington were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Miller, West Pine Boulevard, and Mrs. C. L. Potter, C.E., were callers at the post last Sunday.

The Bridge Club spent an unusually pleasant afternoon on Friday with Mrs. O. R. Cole; the prizes were won by Mrs. Straub and Mrs. Bryan. Lieut. and Mrs. D. McC. McKell, of West Point, were called to St. Louis by the sudden death of Mrs. McKell's father and are staying with Mrs. Julius Boucher, of Grandale. Major L. S. McCormick, I.G., is a guest of Col. and Mrs. Mann during his stay here. Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, who has been appointed to succeed Major Alexander M. Davis, in charge of the subsistence depot at St. Louis, accompanied by his wife and son, arrived at the Planters' Hotel, Jan. 18. Colonel Davis comes to St. Louis from New Orleans, where he was working with the Isthmian Canal Commission. He is not related to Major Davis, whom he succeeds. Major A. M. Davis goes to Honolulu and will depart from St. Louis in about a month. Col. Frank E. Hobbs, O.D., is at the post undergoing physical examination prior to being ordered to Hot Springs, Ark.

A most delightful affair Thursday afternoon was the bridge whist given by Mrs. Morton, wife of Capt. C. E. Morton, on Cabanné avenue. The house was prettily decorated with pink and white carnations. Five tables of bridge were played, the Army ladies present being Mesdames Snyder, Willson, Errington and Mabee. Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Stone have been on the sick list the past week. On Thursday afternoon the infant

daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Symmons was christened Phillis Wey Symmons by Rev. George F. Degen, of Chantilly, Kas. The hop Friday night was a great success. Mrs. Mann giving a dinner on the night Miss Kress and Miss Bebeinger, of St. Louis, and Lieutenants Mitchell and Taylor. A number of informal suppers were given later. The Misses Mitchell entertained guests from Carondelet for the hop, and Mrs. Bryan had her sister, Miss Kate Kaufman, of Webster Grove, with her. Mrs. Quinlan entertained informally on Saturday afternoon at tea and bridge for Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Mabce and Miss Kaufman.

This month the winter sports and amusements were started; a bowling league, a basketball league, band concerts and moving picture shows are in operation. Teams from all the organizations are entered in the bowling league, and games are rolled every afternoon, except Saturday. The band and the 16th company seem to have the strongest teams. Monday night the excellent depot band plays a concert, followed by basketball. Tuesday night roller skating is enjoyed. Wednesday night basketball is followed by moving pictures, which are much enjoyed. Thursday night comes basketball. All of the above amusements are furnished through the liberal policy of the Post Exchange Council, with the hearty approval of Colonel Mann and the commanding officer.

In honor of their sister Miss Kaufman, Capt. and Mrs. Bryan entertained on Sunday night ten guests at supper, including the bachelors of the post and friends from St. Louis.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18, 1911.

Mrs. E. A. Selfridge, mother of the late Lieutenant Selfridge, U.S.A., was hostess at a dinner last Saturday at her home in the city in honor of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Curtiss, Lieut. Paul W. Beck, U.S.A., secretary of the aviation meet, and Mrs. Beck also entertained Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss during the week. Mrs. Rowan, wife of Major Andrew S. Rowan, U.S.A., entertained Friday morning for a number of friends in addition to the directors of the library for the blind, to hear a lecture by Samuel E. Elliott, of New York, on "The Prevention of Blindness." Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader gave a bridge luncheon Friday for Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Mrs. Louis S. Chapplear, Mrs. W. H. Haskell, Misses Lottie Collier, Dannie Doggers, Grace Wilson and Katherine Stone. Mrs. John A. Lundeen and Mrs. Charles St. J. Chubb received the guests at the hop last Wednesday. In spite of the storm there was a large attendance. Both Mrs. Lundeen and Mrs. Chubb entertained at dinner preceding the hop. Miss Kempff, daughter of Rear Admiral Kempff, U.S.N., spent the week at Del Mar, Cal., and returned here Thursday. The South Dakota and California vanquished the Torpedo Flotilla in mimic warfare off the coast of San Pedro last Friday. The flotilla, numbering six torpedoboats, was picked up by searchlights before it reached an effective range.

The school of instruction in aeronautics to be opened by Glenn H. Curtiss has created much excitement in the post and many of the younger officers desire the detail. As yet no designations have been made.

Lieuts. R. M. Barton and H. W. Baird, 5th Cav., who have been at the Palace for a few days, have departed for the Presidio of Monterey to enter the school of musketry. Lieut. D. L. Roscoe, 1st Cav., who has been on detached service at the aviation meet, has returned to the garrison. Lieut. Col. Robert F. Ames, 12th Inf., and Capt. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf., who arrived at the Presidio last Saturday, are in the post hospital for treatment. Capt. E. D. Kilbourne, M.C., is stopping at the Stewart. Brig. Gen. C. S. Roberts, U.S.A., retired, of Long Beach, Cal., is spending the week in the city.

Mrs. Henry T. Ferguson was hostess at a tea at the St. Francis for Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss. Miss Marguerite Deo entertained thirty guests at tea last Tuesday at the Fairmont, in honor of Mrs. Frank L. Denny, wife of Colonel Denny, U.S.M.C., who was married to Mr. W. C. Denny, Mrs. Barth, wife of Major Barth, 12th Inf., has arrived from Washington, and after touring the states for a few weeks will go to the Presidio of Monterey to await the return of Major Barth's regiment.

The gunboat Yorktown has returned after a rush trip on account of the serious illness of Commander Anderson, who was placed in the hospital at Mare Island and is stated to be seriously ill. The torpedoboot Stewart, commanded by Ensign Newton, which was rammed by the Paul Jones, under the command of Ensign Almy, during the maneuvers Tuesday night, came in Sunday with the California. The Stewart went to Mare Island for repairs. The officers of the West Virginia entertained at a dinner aboard ship last Saturday, followed by a theater party and supper ashore. The officers of the Pennsylvania were hosts at a stag dinner aboard ship Friday.

Capt. Thomas J. Powers, 18th Inf., and Mrs. Powers, who have just returned from their honeymoon, have decided not to go East in February, but will remain at their apartments here. They sail for the Philippines in April. Last Sunday they were hosts at a dinner in honor of Mme. Gertrude-Rencher and her husband, who is a distinguished scientist at the head of the American branch of the Pasteur Institute. Lieuts. J. G. Ord and H. L. Watson returned during the week from the aviation meet and have departed for the Presidio of Monterey to enter the school of musketry. Capt. Francis A. Pope, A.E., was discharged from the hospital here last Monday and has returned to Seattle. Lieut. Henry R. Smalley, 14th Cav., on leave from the Philippines, is stopping at the Palace.

The gunnery pennant was hoisted on the Maryland during the week with appropriate ceremony. The Maryland with her forty per cent. hits at 10,000 yards surpassed all battle practice records of the year. She is commanded by Capt. J. C. Gillmore; Lieut. W. B. Tomb, ordnance officer; Ensigns Calhoun, Gormley, Pence and Crosse command batteries. Seaman Riley, who made the most hits, was given the honor of hoisting the pennant.

Capt. Henry R. Casey, C.A.C., has taken apartments at the St. Francis Hotel. Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Sabin, have returned to Fort Snelling. The following officers were in the city during the week: Capt. G. H. Estes, Sub. Dept., en route to Fort Riley; Capt. James D. Fife, Med. Corps, Capt. Robert E. Brooks, E.S.

Mrs. Eleanor Doe invited a score of friends to meet Mrs. Denny, wife of Col. F. L. Denny, U.S.M.C., who is at the Fairmont with her daughter, Miss Esther Denny, for the winter. Miss Rhoda Neibling was hostess at a bridge party at the Fairmont Tuesday for Miss Gladys Poillon, sister of Lieut. Arthur Poillon, who is at the Fairmont with her mother, Mrs. F. E. Poillon.

The cruiser California arrived Monday from Santa Barbara. Capt. Henry T. Mayo commanding, with Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas aboard, who came in response to imperative orders from the Navy Department to relieve Rear Admiral E. B. Barry, who was suddenly retired at his own request, of command of the Pacific Fleet. At 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon Admiral Barry handed his flag and Rear Admiral Thomas formally assumed command. Admiral Barry went Tuesday evening to the Palace Hotel. After spending a few days with friends he will go to New York, where he will make his future home. Admiral Thomas has announced that he will retain Admiral Barry's staff officers, with Comdr. Victor Blue as chief of staff, Ensign A. T. Beauregard as flag lieutenant and Ensign D. S. H. Horn as adjutant secretary. The California sailed Wednesday for Santa Barbara.

The aero meet has consumed much time of the Army during the week. Major J. P. O'Neill, commanding the 2d Battalion, 30th Inf., in camp on the field, has done much to entertain the thousands of daily visitors with maneuvers, defense against aeroplane attacks, bomb dropping and the use of airships as scouts. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss has been in constant attendance. Lieut. G. E. M. Kelly, 30th Inf., made a successful flight at a height of 2,000 feet, taking photographs, making sketches and scouting for represented enemies. Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps, manager of the field, has been receiving congratulations for his splendid work toward making the meet a success. Lieut. M. S. Crissy, C.A.C., made many flights, dropping bombs from altitudes from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, striking in many cases within ten feet of his target. Lieut. W. W. Harris, 30th Inf., gave demonstrations of rifle firing from the aeroplane and has

compiled a proportional table of allowances to be made for the speed of the machine. Lieut. J. Q. Walker, 8th Inf., gained considerable notoriety in his local press criticisms of the meet, while Mr. Ely excited the whole coast to applause when he landed on the cruiser Pennsylvania Thursday morning with his machine before thousands of spectators, who crowded the harbor and shores. After being entertained aboard ship he flew from the ship back to the aviation field.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Jan. 19, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Gracie entertained at a prettily appointed dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis. Saturday all the young people and many of the married set turned out for the hop, and after four weeks' cessation everybody had a good time. Lieut. S. W. Widdifield left on Wednesday for Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion. Deep regret is felt over the order sending Capt. Traber Norman to Fort Bayard for treatment.

Mrs. C. W. Mason entertained the Afternoon Five Hundred Club on Wednesday; Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Twyman and Mrs. Duvall were awarded the prizes. Mrs. Dalton, wife of Lieut. A. T. Dalton, 20th Inf., arrived Tuesday to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Davis. Capt. J. B. Hughes, 4th Cav., now on leave in Monterey, visited friends in the post on Wednesday. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Bell were released from quarantine of measles. Isabella having entirely recovered; but unfortunately the following day Elizabeth, the oldest daughter, was taken ill with measles, placing the entire family in quarantine once more.

Mrs. Van Wormer and daughter returned Tuesday from Los Angeles, where they have been for six months visiting relatives. Mrs. Merriman and Mrs. Norman are in San Francisco for a week on a pleasure and business trip. In spite of disagreeable weather Friday evening there was a very fair attendance from the post at the lecture-song recital in the Civic Club auditorium in Monterey. The speaker, Rev. Mr. Lundy, delivered an interesting lecture on Ireland.

Lieuts. S. W. Widdifield, T. A. Brown, W. B. Baker and B. J. Pop are to have charge of athletics at this post, relieving Major W. M. Wright; assisted appointees from each battalion, Corpl. W. M. Kerr, Co. C; Sergt. J. J. Smith, Co. E; Sergt. H. Keer, Co. L, 8th Inf., and Corpl. B. J. Smith, Co. L, 80th Inf.

Chaplain Lutz is in San Francisco for a few days. One hundred and fifty sightseers touring California were delighted with the beauties of the post and military formations Wednesday morning. Lieutenants Hobson and Ord were among guests entertained by Mrs. E. G. Hanford Saturday evening at Pebble Beach Lodge at a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. McComas, of San Francisco.

A shipment of 200 beds, 200 chiffoniers and a car of government wagons was received for distribution by the quartermaster this week. The new school of musketry is increasing in numbers daily, officers from other posts arriving on nearly every train.

Jerry Wright, youngest son of Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, entertained a number of his little friends Wednesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. A. La Rue Christie have returned from a European tour and are visiting friends in the East, en route here. Lieut. J. C. Walker has been detailed the second time for duty in connection with the aviation meet in San Diego. Lieut. H. G. Ord returned here Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Walker were guests at the St. Francis in San Francisco during the aviation meet. Capt. W. L. Reed has returned after a pleasant leave spent in San Francisco.

Mrs. Bullard entertained at three enjoyable bridge parties this week. Capt. and Mrs. Norman, Miss Jacks, Mrs. Duvall and Mrs. Hathaway winning the highest scores. Capt. and Mrs. Pickering entertained Mrs. Walker, Miss Crozier, Captain Reed, Lieutenants Ord, Sears, Rhinehardt and Jones with music and refreshments after the theater Tuesday evening. Mrs. Bracken joined her husband here on Friday. A large attendance, nearly forty members, met at the Officers' Club Wednesday and enjoyed an evening at cards.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 24, 1911.

Comdr. and Mrs. John P. Patten entertained Monday at dinner in honor of Mrs. Woodman, of Connecticut, who is the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. A. Marshall. The table was charmingly decorated with jonquils and ferns, together with candles shaded in yellow and silver. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Preston and Medical Director Hibbett.

Mrs. W. G. Child and Mrs. D. C. Laizure entertained at tea Saturday on the U.S.S. Castine for Ensign and Mrs. Alfred H. Miles, Ensign and Mrs. Sloan Danenhower, Ensign and Mrs. John W. Barnett, Ensign and Mrs. William F. Amsden, Miss Elizabeth Marshall, Miss Margaret Parker, Miss Van Patten, Miss Kirk, Mrs. Meier, of Michigan; Surg. and Mrs. G. C. Rhoades, Miss Catting, of Philadelphia; Lieutenants Bingham, Koch, Nimitz, Whiting, Paymaster Bethea, Surg. I. P. Cohn, Ensigns Jewell, Hinkamp and Towers, Midshipmen Barry, Kilduff and Edwards, Lieutenant Davis, U.S.M.C.; Lieutenant Reaser and Ensigns Child and Lansing.

Mrs. A. B. Court entertained charmingly at bridge Friday afternoon in honor of Miss Daisy Boykin, of Richmond. There were three tables, at which dainty embroidery aprons were won by Mrs. Lloyd Dill, Miss Lullie Johnston and Miss Helen Du Bose. Miss Boykin as guest of honor was presented with a fancy work case. Mrs. Court's guests were Miss Boykin, Mrs. William A. Whaley, Mrs. Thomas B. Dornin, Mrs. W. Ludwell Baldwin, Mrs. Allan J. Chantry, Mrs. Thomas P. Thompson, Mrs. Lloyd Dill, Misses Carrie and Ena Voight, Miss Lullie Johnston, Misses Kate and Helen Du Bose and Miss Emily Taylor.

The funeral of three of the crew of the Delaware who were killed in the recent explosion aboard that ship took place at the naval hospital. It was a full military funeral and was attended by the Marine Guard of the Delaware, a division of blue jackets and the band from that ship. The service was conducted by the Delaware's chaplain and interment was made in the naval hospital cemetery, with the usual salute of three volleys fired by a platoon of riflemen and taps sounded by a bugler. The men who were buried were Christian Jensen, water tender; Clarence DeWitt, cook, passer, and Lewis Addison White, fireman second class. The bodies of all the other sailors who lost their lives on the Delaware have been claimed by relatives.

Lieut. Pere Wilmer, U.S.M.C., of the U.S.S. South Carolina, entertained at dinner Tuesday at the Monticello for Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Aline Kelly, Midshipmen Raguet and DeMott. Surg. and Mrs. W. M. Garton entertained at dinner in honor of Dir. and Mrs. W. A. Du Bose, and for Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. A. Marshall. Mrs. Woodman, of Concord, N.H., and Med. Dir. C. T. Hibbett.

Misses Katharine and Helen Du Bose entertained three tables of bridge, first prize being won by Mrs. Anrum, second by Mrs. W. Talbot Truxton and third by Mrs. Neale. Others present were Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Danenhower, Mrs. Allen M. Cook, Mrs. Alfred Miles, Mrs. Laizure, Miss Alice Hibbett, Miss Lullie Johnston, Miss Margaret Van Patten and Miss Lois Wright.

The staff officers of the naval hospital will give a farewell reception to Med. Dir. William R. Du Bose, now in command of the hospital, on Saturday, Jan. 28, from 2:30 to 4:30 o'clock. About 250 invitations have been issued to the doctors of Norfolk and Portsmouth, the officers of the navy yard and the ships at the yard, and the officers at Fort Monroe.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. A. Chantry entertained Friday evening at a card party. Bridge was played and the first ladies' prize, an Empire mirror, was won by Miss Carrie Voight, while Ensign Walker was awarded the gentlemen's prize, a cigarette case. Others playing were Mr. and Mrs. William A. Whaley, Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Mrs. and Mrs. Lloyd Dill, Misses Ena Voight, Alice and Beale Kelly,

Marie Marbury, Carolists Sanford, Winifred Rogers, Lieutenants Shackford, Paymaster Van Patten, Ensign Warren, Mr. Griffith Dodson and Mr. Herman Allyn.

Lieut. Pere Wilmer spent several days last week in Annapolis, Md. Mds. Lawrence P. Bellseder, of the U.S.S. Delaware, has returned from a trip to New York. Lieut. Guy A. Mix, U.S.A., has returned from Baltimore. Midshipman Payne and Ensign Sherlock entertained at tea at the Monticello on Thursday after the matinee at the Granby Theater for Miss Grenell Morgan, Miss Marguerite Woods, of Old Point, and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, of Hampton.

Lieut. C. G. Sinclair has returned to the Marine Barracks after spending several weeks in Washington. Mds. Max B. DeMott spent the week-end at the Chamberlin, Old Point. Ensign R. L. Walker is the guest of his parents in Richmond. The officers of the U.S.S. Paduch entertained Sunday evening at a pink dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Murdoch, Miss Nancy Nash, Miss Alice Hibbett, Miss Virginia Garrison, Lieutenant Bricker, Surg. Reynolds Hayden, Ensign Nelson, Ensign Jordan and Paymaster Dickinson. Mr. and Mrs. Warner L. Brooke entertained at dinner Sunday in the Hotelcourt for their nephew, Paymr. Henry A. Wise, Jr., and for Miss Julia Downer, Miss Belle Heath and Mr. Douglas Brooke.

Capt. C. O. Rogers and Mrs. Winifred Rogers entertained at tea at the Country Club Tuesday in honor of Mrs. John Blankenship, of Baltimore. Others present were Mrs. Riddell, of Baltimore; Mrs. O. Byrd Bidwell and Mr. and Mrs. James Iredell Jenkins. Miss Margaret Boylan, of Raleigh, N.C., is the guest of Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick on board the U.S.S. Richmond. Mrs. Louis Maxfield and little daughter, Page, are in Washington, guests of Mrs. Maxfield's aunt, Mrs. Goode. Ensign Maxfield leaves shortly for Panama and their apartment has been taken by Mr. and Mrs. Williams. Mrs. A. M. B. Allen, of Annapolis, arrived yesterday morning to visit her mother, Mrs. John G. Quinby, in Freemason street. Mrs. C. A. Gove, wife of Captain Gove, of the Delaware, is at the Monticello.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 24, 1911.

Col. Clarence P. Townsley has returned after a trip to New York to attend the funeral of a distant relative. Major I. N. Lewis is also home again after a trip to New York and Boston. Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger have as their guest Miss Woods, of Savannah. In her honor they entertained at a dinner on Friday. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Offner Hope and Captain Peed. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Steger again entertained with a dinner for Miss Woods, Capt. and Miss Bottoms, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, Lieutenants Biscoe, Carpenter and Jones. Miss Catherine McDonnell was the guest of her brother, Lieut. A. M. McDonnell.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. C. P. Townsley had two tables of bridge, in honor of Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, of Fort Banks. Other guests were Mrs. I. N. Lewis, Mrs. James F. Howell, Mrs. William Hase, Mrs. Thomas Knox, Miss Abbott. Prizes were won by Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Knox. Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie have as their guests Miss Marie Long, of Fort Revere, and Miss Vickery, of Marblehead. Miss Mallory, of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Gearhart.

Capt. and Mrs. Hines entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Powers, Lieut. and Mrs. Lull, Miss Cochrane and Lieutenant Hines. Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Cochrane gave a series of dinners; on Monday their guests were Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Capt. and Mrs. Gulick, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Coward and Captain Seaman; on Tuesday their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Forse, Lieut. and Mrs. Cardwell. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Oscar A. Russell entertained at bridge for Mesdames Bradley, Rorebeck, Forse, Mack, Tuttle, Hines, Clark, Selkirk, Gillespie, Gearhart, Misses Long and Vickery. Major and Mrs. Hayden entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck.

A very enjoyable trip was given by the officers of the post on Friday evening in the Artillery school building. The ladies who received were Mesdames Hayden, Howell, Rorebeck and Carter. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams entertained with a North Pole dinner, the recent snow storms affording opportunity for their novel dinner. Their guests were Major and Mrs. William R. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur McKin, Capt. and Mrs. Forse, Lieut. and Mrs. Mack and Lieut. and Mrs. Ragdale. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry gave a beautiful dinner in honor of the twelfth wedding anniversary of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence McNeil. Those asked to celebrate the occasion were Mrs. Townsley, Major and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Hase and Lieutenant Danenhower. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Gulick and Capt. and Mrs. McNeil gave a most attractive progressive dinner at Captain Gulick's quarters. Their guests were Mrs. Townsley, Major and Mrs. Davis, Major and Mrs. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Bradley and Captain Gilmore.

After the hop Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Perry gave a supper at the club for Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Abbott, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Captain Art on Saturday Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder entertained with a dinner at the Chamberlin for Mrs. Philip Prescott and Miss Marguerite Taylor, of Norfolk. Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. McNeil gave a supper for Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Perry. Among the guests at the Sherwood Inn are Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frank H. Phipps and Miss Phipps. In their honor Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Phipps, Jr., gave a tea on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Frederick Reynolds is in Baltimore. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. George Adams gave one of their beautiful dinners in honor of Mrs. Francis Lincoln. Other guests were Capt. and Miss Abbott, Capt. and Mrs. McNeil, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Captains Gilmore and Peed. Miss Tuttle, of San Francisco, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar A. Russell.

PORTLAND HARBOR.

Fort Williams, Me., Jan. 26, 1911.

People who live South generally look upon Maine as "somewhere near the North Pole," but, so far as climate is concerned, Maine could vie with Maryland or Virginia, especially during the past two or three winters.

The assembly, by the social leaders of Portland, was the first of a series to be given this winter. Attending from the forts were Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, Capt. Frederick Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. Cioke, Capt. and Mrs. George Hubbard, Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham, Lieut. and Mrs. Aldrich, Lieutenant Franz, Dr. Sherwood, Lieutenants Gage and Herman. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, of Portland, entertained the Wildricks, Miss Aldrich and Dr. Sherwood at dinner before the dance.

A skating party, in honor of Miss Aldrich, was given by Mrs. Chapman on Friday evening. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Gladstone, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, Capt. and Mrs. Beckham, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Lieut. Paul H. Herman, Miss Crocker, Mr. Wilson, Miss Dorothy Calvert, Miss Marion Fletcher, Capt. F. E. Johnston, Lieutenants Fraser and Acheson, Mr. Chase, Miss Chase, Miss Merriam, Miss Howell, Miss Emory and Mr. Brinkler.

A bachelor party to Lieutenant Herman's friends was given by him on Saturday at his quarters at Fort Preble. He also gave a dinner on Monday to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Crocker, Miss Crocker (his fiancée) and the Clarks. Col. and Mrs. Newcomb left on Saturday for a ten days' visit in Boston, New York and Washington.

On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard entertained at supper for Miss Aldrich. Capt. and Mrs. McBride were being visited by the Beckhams for a few days. They leave for Fort Monroe shortly, when Captain McBride takes up his new duties as constructing quartermaster. Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick gave a tea Saturday to meet the McBrides.

Dr. Sherwood, on two months' leave, left for Washington on Monday. Major and Mrs. Barrett called on all at Williams last Friday to say good-bye, as they leave shortly for Charleston. Major James R. Church, M.C., has moved into his new

quarters, and Lieut. and Mrs. Acheson have moved into their new quarters at Williams, coming from Fort Preble.

Captain Hubbard, Q.M., is taking down the unsightly reservation fence and is building a rustic stone wall all around the reservation. He has also built a new macadamized road from the main gate to the street-car terminus. Such improvements are greatly appreciated by everybody.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., Jan. 21, 1911.

In spite of the very inclement weather and the general epidemic of grip, the past week has been very gay at Fort Wayne. On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn entertained at dinner, when the table was a symphony in pink, carried out in the flowers, candle shades and place-cards, and the guests included Mrs. Stephenson, of Detroit, Dr. and Mrs. Yemans and Lieutenant Dunlop. That evening was also ladies' night at the club, where a large number of the post people enjoyed a splendid concert rendered by the 26th Infantry orchestra and a delightful creamed oyster supper, prepared in chafin dishes and presided over by Mrs. Yemans and Mrs. Adams; these suppers are a new and popular feature of the ladies' nights.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Yemans gave a beautiful reception in honor of Dr. Yemans's sister, Mrs. Henkle, of Windsor, Ont.; in the receiving line were Mrs. Yemans, Mrs. Henkle, Miss Henkle and Miss Linton. Mrs. Linton served delicious ices. The house was beautifully decorated with ferns and crimson poinsettias, a string band stationed in the hall played delightfully, and the guests included a large number of Detroit people in addition to the entire post. That evening a great number of officers and ladies attended the moving picture show given by the Y.M.C.A. at the gymnasium, when an especial feature was the singing of several illustrated songs by Miss Nellie Carey. All went later to Dr. and Mrs. Yemans's, where a jolly supper was enjoyed. The hop Friday night, when Mrs. Kilburn received, rather small, but was unusually pleasant, and was followed by a delightful supper at the quarters of Lieutenants Baker, Rhinehardt and Dunlop. Mrs. Adams presided over the chafin dish, and the guests included the Misses Bishop, Davies, Jeffries, Rafferty and Thomas, of Detroit; Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Donaldson, Lieut. and Mrs. Adams and Lieutenants Jacob, Dunford and Garrison. Before the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Donaldson entertained at a delightfully appointed dinner.

Mrs. Rowalle is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum. Chaplain Dickson is temporarily absent at Fort Sam Houston, where he was called as a witness in a lawsuit. Miss Henkle and Miss Linton, of Windsor, spent several days in the post last week as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Yemans and Mrs. Stephenson, of Detroit, visited at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn. Captain Saxton and Lieutenant Arnold are spending a two months' leave in Jacksonville, Fla. During the absence of Lieutenant Arnold, Mrs. Arnold is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, of Laredo, Texas.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Jan. 22, 1911.

The 18th Infantry bowling team is still in the lead in the tournament, in which the finest bowlers in the region are entered. The last game, Friday night, was between the soldiers and Sheridan South Side, the score at the close being Fort Mackenzie 2423, Sheridan 2292. Sergeant Santimire, Corporal Fenton, Privates Cook, Spang and Ryan are the members of our team.

Major George M. Ekwurzel, M.C., post surgeon, has just rendered to the surgeon general his final report on the typhoid situation here. There were eight cases all told, one having been infected on the practice march returning from Camp Otis last August and the others contracted it in Sheridan or Dietz, where there were many cases during the summer. In the cases of Corporal Alpha and Private Sexton the fever had a run of nearly two months, both men being desperately ill, and the surgeon attributes their recovery very largely to the excellent nursing of Privates Boldt, Moore and Melchi, who went into isolation with their patients and brought all eight of them through successfully. Only this week were the last of the cases removed from isolation and those who had watched the situation began to breathe easier and rejoice that there had been no fatalities.

Lieut. H. O. Olson and bride reached the post Friday from their honeymoon and are being entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Cecil pending the fitting up of their own quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Blackford had an exciting experience last Sunday afternoon as they were driving into the post returning from leave. An automobile frightened the four-mule team and started a lively runaway, but a doubletree broke, releasing the team from the vehicle before any serious damage was done.

Miss Nora Moody has been chosen a member of the Sheridan High School debating team, which will discuss the commission form of government for cities with the Billings, Mont., team Friday night.

A fine male quartet is one of the attractive features of the Sunday night service. For several weeks Sergeant Major Van Arsdale, Corporal Soderman, Corporal McGowan and Musician Bailey have been singing in connection with the church service and now they are preparing selections for other occasions. These same men assist the choir of mixed voices. Rev. John Duffy, of Sheridan, came out yesterday afternoon to baptize the infant son of Ord. Sergt. Robert Turley and this morning he celebrated mass before a fine congregation.

The basketball tournament has already developed three strong teams, those of Co. M, Co. I and Co. F, with a good prospect of there being others equally proficient.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Jan. 21, 1911.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A., retired, was a visitor in El Paso this week on his way to California. He has been making a tour of Mexico since his retirement. Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., retired, passed through El Paso this week on his way to California. He was met at the station by friends who spent the time between trains with him.

The officers gave an enjoyable hop at the post hall the first of the week, when Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe, Mrs. Thomas F. Schley, Mrs. Hilden Olin and Mrs. Harry B. Crea were in the receiving line. The orchestra of the 23d Infantry played and punch, coffee and sandwiches were served. A large number from the city attended, and all had a delightful time. Mrs. Frederick H. Turner and son Robert have gone to Mrs. Turner's old home in Paris, Ill., where they will remain until April, when they will be joined by Lieutenant Turner.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas F. Schley entertained at dinner this week Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe and Capt. and Mrs. Hilden Olin. Lieut. and Mrs. F. L. Polindexter, U.S.A., retired, arrived in El Paso yesterday. Polindexter, who has been appointed recruiting officer in that city, Capt. E. S. Wright, 1st Cav., was the first recruiting officer to be appointed in the city, but the office was abandoned, as a sufficient number of recruits could not be found.

This post hopes soon to exchange the antiquated quarter-master lamps for electric lights, a recent appropriation having been made and a bid submitted.

Chaplain Joseph L. Sutherland, 23d Inf., will give a lecture soon before the Woman's Club in El Paso on the Philippines and other foreign countries. In the death of Capt. John M. Sigworth, 23d Inf., the regiment has lost a splendid officer and those who knew him a loyal friend.

Preparations are being made to plant a large number of shade and fruit trees all about the post. Fruit trees do well in this climate, the valley fruit being noted for its fine flavor.

Corpl. Frank Richard, of the band, was shot and killed in a restaurant Jan. 19 by Policeman Henry C. Bernauer. No reason for the deed has developed, as they were apparently

the best of friends. Much feeling is expressed by officers and men over the deed, as Corporal Richard bore an excellent record. The remains were shipped to his home in Youngstown, O.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 22, 1911.

On Tuesday the bowling tournament between the Captains and the Second Lieutenants came off, when the Lieutenants won, the score being 2223 points to 2073. The officers, who are quite expert at this game, have challenged any team in Des Moines to a contest. Basketball is also popular, every troop in the command having at least one good team. The Bridge Club met at Mrs. Myers's this week, Mrs. Hasson taking the prize.

The first boxing contest of the season in the post occurred Wednesday evening. Every seat in the gymnasium was occupied and crowds had to be turned away. There were four boxing bouts. Probably the wrestling match between Heller, Troop I, and Mesterpole, Troop C, excited more enthusiasm than any other part of the entertainment. Heller won in about twenty minutes.

There was a large garrison bridge at the Officers' Club Thursday evening, when the prizes, a Thermos bottle and a Marie Antoinette mirror, were won by Dr. Ferenbaugh and Mrs. Ross. Capt. and Mrs. Buchan entertained at dinner Friday. Major and Mrs. Heard had as guests Saturday at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Buchan, Capt. and Mrs. Myers and Lieut. and Mrs. Baer.

Miss Smith, who has been visiting on the post, left for her home in Burlington on Thursday. Mrs. John Heard left on Sunday for Fort Riley. On Saturday the Iowa Press and Authors' Club gave an informal tea for the members of the Legislature and their wives, and the tea was attended by several of the post people.

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 21, 1911.

Lieut. Coburn S. Marston, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Marston have arrived and are now guests at the home of Mrs. Marston's father, Col. A. G. Gassen, N.G.O., retired. Lieutenant Marston intends to engage in business here. Colonel Gassen's daughter, Mrs. Fleming, wife of Capt. Adrian S. Fleming, 4th Field Art., stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, is also visiting here for several weeks.

Mrs. Francis H. Mead gave a luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Consimiller, of Brooklyn, sister of Mrs. John D. Spreckels, who is staying at Hotel del Coronado for the winter, and Mrs. Almy, wife of Comdr. Augustus C. Almy, U.S.N., retired, who recently returned from a year abroad. The other guests were Miss Consimiller, Mrs. Claus Spreckels, Mrs. C. P. Douglas, Mrs. C. P. Daniels, Mrs. Louis J. Wilde and Mrs. Johnstone. Lieut. Col. John W. Hannay, U.S.A., retired, has been elected treasurer of the La Jolla Improvement Club, an organization of residents of a suburb of San Diego.

The Point Loma boulevard through the United States Government reservation has been practically completed and to-day it was opened for traffic. It is one of the most scenic highways in the country, giving magnificent views of the Pacific Ocean, San Diego Bay and the broad expanse of country intervening between the water and the foothills of the Cuyamaca, San Miguel and other mountains. Lieut. Carl A. Lohr, 28th C.A.C., has had supervision of the work.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1911.

With but three months of service at this post the officers and men of the 2d Battalion, 24th U.S. Infantry, are anticipating the change that will take them from the frigid climate of this section to the tropical heat of the Philippines. The change cannot come too soon to please some, while others remembering the delightful summers in this city, with the heat tempered by breezes from Lake Ontario, will depart with regret.

Lieut. Colonel Alexis R. Paxton, post commandant, was the reviewing officer at the dress parade and review of Co. D, 3d New York Regiment, at the Oswego armory Tuesday evening, Jan. 17. Lieut. E. D. La Garde acted as adjutant and a number of the officers of the post were present.

Interest is taken here in the recent announcement from London of the engagement of Miss Sloan, daughter of Robert S. Sloan, of Oswego, and Capt. J. S. Liddell, of the 2d Battalion of the Bedfordshire Regiment (Sixteen Foot), now stationed in Bermuda. The Sloans made their home in Oswego up to a few years ago, since which time they have lived in the vicinity of New York. The bride-to-be is the granddaughter of the late Senator George B. Sloan. Her father is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and commanded a torpedo boat during the Spanish-American War. Miss Sloan is well known in Oswego and was popular at the post during her residence here.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

HATCH.—Born at Manila, P.I., Jan. 20, 1911, a son, to Paymr. and Mrs. John Fletcher Hatch, U.S.N.

MILLER.—Born at Tacoma Park, D.C., a son, to the wife of Chief Gun. Charles J. Miller, U.S.N.

RAISTON.—Born in Washington, D.C., Jan. 20, 1911, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. Robert R. Raiston, U.S.A.

REEVE.—Born at Fort McIntosh, Texas, Jan. 5, 1911, to Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Reeve, 23d U.S. Inf., a daughter, Marylyn Graham.

RYAN.—Born Jan. 9, 1911, at Astoria, Ore., a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Michael J. Ryan, U.S.R.C.S.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERS—PARKER.—At Fort Columbia, Wash., Dec. 7, 1910, Lieut. Lincoln B. Chambers, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Lois Parker.

DERBY—CONVERSE.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 24, 1911, Miss Olga Converse, daughter of the late Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., to Mr. Augustin Derby.

DOYLE—HAYNIE.—Miss Lucy Haynie, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. X. B. Haynie, of Gallatin, Tenn., to Lieut. Stafford Doyle, U.S.N., Jan. 18, 1911, at Gallatin, Tenn.

HALL—PROCTOR.—At Lexington, Ky., Jan. 1, 1911, Lieut. Rustin P. Hall, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Marietta Aimee Proctor.

RENAUD—LAMSON.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 14, 1911, Mr. Ralph Renaud and Miss Helen Lamson, daughter of the late Lieut. R. H. Lamson, U.S.N.

STRYKER—DANIELS.—At Clinton, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1911, Lieut. G. L. Stryker, 4th U.S. Cav., and Miss Harriet M. Daniels.

WALKER—NILES.—At London, England, Jan. 21, 1911, Miss Violet A. C. Niles, daughter of Rear Admiral Niles, U.S.N., to Mr. Joseph G. Walker.

DIED.

BURROWS.—Died at Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1911, Mrs. Caroline Hofner Burrows, wife of Mr. Williams F. Burrows; mother of the wife of Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th U.S. Cav.

CASEY.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 25, 1911, at 10:30 p.m., Emma Weir, widow of Brig. Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, former Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., and daughter of the late Prof. Robert Weir, of the U.S. Military Academy. Mrs. Casey's two living sons are Col. Thomas L. Casey, C.E., U.S.A., and Mr. Edward Pearce Casey, a well known architect of New York.

CHAPMAN.—Died at West Point, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1911,

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Rev. Edgar T. Chapman, father of Mrs. Peter E. Traub, wife of Captain Traub, 12th U.S. Cav.

EDSON.—Died at New York city, Jan. 26, 1911, Jarvis B. Edson, who served in the U.S. Navy as an acting third assistant engineer from Nov. 1, 1864, to August, 1868.

HAWKINS.—Died at Frankfort Arsenal, Pa., Jan. 20, 1911, Wilford J. Hawkins, Jr., infant son of Capt. W. J. Hawkins, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

HERMAN.—Died at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1911, Robin Herman, aged eight years, five months and eleven days, son of 1st Lieut. Frederick J. Herman and Mame Herman.

KENNICOTT.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23, 1910, Capt. Ransom Kennicott, U.S.A., retired.

KNEEDLER.—Died at her home in Coronado, Cal., Jan. 22, 1911, Lydia M. Kneeder, wife of Major William I. Kneeder, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired.

LIBBEY.—Died at Freeport, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1911, Major George E. Libbey, 14th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in his fifty-sixth year.

LOEB.—Died at Lafayette, Ind., on Jan. 23, 1911, Mr. Gustav Loeb, father of Lieut. Abraham N. Loeb, of the 9th U.S. Inf., and of Mrs. John B. Shuman, wife of Lieut. John B. Shuman, 10th Inf.

MACOMB.—Died at Fordham Heights, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1911, Chief Engr. David B. Macomb, U.S.N., retired, at the home of his son-in-law, Professor Bull, at one o'clock a.m. Funeral services Jan. 30, at 3 p.m. at St. James Church, St. James Place and Jerome Road.

NEAL.—Died at Ojibwa, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 14, 1911, Mrs. Catherine Brown Neal, grandmother of Mrs. Herr, wife of 1st Lieut. C. F. Herr, 23d U.S. Inf.

RAMSEY.—Died at Omaha, Neb., Jan. 14, 1911, Contract Surg. William H. Ramsey, U.S.A.

SLADEN.—Died at Portland, Ore., Jan. 25, 1911, Major Joseph A. Sladen, U.S.A., retired, father of Capt. Fred W. Sladen, 14th U.S. Inf.

REEDER.—Died suddenly at Paris, France, Jan. 24, 1911, Rear Admiral William H. Reeder, U.S.N., retired.

SUMMERS.—Died at Portland, Ore., Jan. 21, 1911, Brevet Brig. Gen. Owen Summers, U.S.V.

WEBSTER.—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma, D.C., Jan. 18, 1911, Major Edmund K. Webster, U.S.A., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Owing to the death of Major George E. Libbey, 14th N.Y., on Jan. 21, the review of the regiment which was to have been held by Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, on Jan. 25 has been postponed to Feb. 11.

Two well known officers of the N.G.N.Y. are approaching fifty years of continuous service. Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, on April 20 next will round out fifty years of service, and Brevet Major Gen. Joseph G. Story, A.A.G., completed forty-nine years of continuous service on Jan. 20, 1911. General Smith began his service as a private in Co. B, 7th N.Y., April 20, 1861, and served with that command at the front as private, first sergeant and second lieutenant. General Story entered the Service as a private in Co. A, 23d N.Y., Jan. 20, 1862. He served with the 23d in the U.S. Service as a first sergeant and became captain of the company Jan. 13, 1875, holding the position until Jan. 20, 1880, when he went to the Ordnance Department.

The 4th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Colonel Brinkerhoff, will parade for review by Major Gen. P. Farmer Wanser, commanding the division, on Tuesday night, Jan. 31, in the armory, Jersey City. Co. F is detailed as special guard at the conclusion of the military ceremony. The company will be held on duty during the dancing and the commanding officer of Co. F will be responsible for the maintenance of proper order. During the evening General Wanser will present a number of long service medals, among these being the following: For twenty-five years' service, Capt. T. Bergen Gaddis, staff; for fifteen years' service, Major Joseph M. Rector, M.D., and Capt. John McDonald, Co. L; for ten years' service, Capt. Edward A. Knack, Co. M, and Capt. John W. Desmond, Co. B.

Capt. Edgar S. Jennings, Co. M, 3d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., stationed at Auburn, is the new major of the 3d Battalion. He was elected by a vote of twenty-four out of thirty-four cast. Captain Jennings receives advancement after twenty years of continuous service, his first enlistment commencing on March 3, 1901, when he became a member of Co. M, Auburn. Prior to the opening of the polls, Col. William Wilson, of Gen. Headquarters, 3d Regiment, paid a tribute to the popularity of Asst. Adjutant Gen. Charles A. Simmons, formerly of Rochester, in a brief speech, at the conclusion of which he presented Major Simmons with a silver loving cup. The words "To Major C. A. Simmons from the officers of his old regiment, 3d Infantry, N.G.N.Y.," are engraved on the cup.

Capt. E. E. Acker, regimental adjutant of the 8th N.Y., has been awarded the state decoration for over twenty-five years of faithful service. He joined the 8th as a private in Co. E Feb. 5, 1884, and served with the regiment in the Volunteer Army during the war with Spain as sergeant major and battalion adjutant. He has been brevetted major for his long and faithful service.

Capt. John F. O'Ryan, 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., has planned a tactical problem for Feb. 11, 12 and 13 at the battery farm near Salem Center, N.Y. Some forty officers and men of the battery will take part, as well as some officers from other organizations. The problem will be worked out regardless of weather. As Monday, Feb. 13, is a holiday the dates selected will be convenient.

The nine enlisted men of the Coast Artillery, U.S.A., who have been detailed to assist Capt. J. B. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, U.S.A., in the instruction of the 8th, 9th and 13th Regiments, have been assigned quarters in the armory of the 13th Regiment. While Captain Mitchell devotes his time to the commissioned officers, the enlisted men of the Army, most of whom are non-commissioned, will instruct enlisted men. Three of the men will be detailed to each regiment and should prove a valuable help. Their names appeared in our issue of Jan. 21, page 603.

Governor Dix will review the 8th N.Y. in its armory on Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

Schools of instruction in the Connecticut National Guard will continue until June 2, 1910, and will comprise three periods of work, ending on the first Friday of February, April and June, respectively. On the last Friday of each period, commencing Friday, Feb. 3, 1911, the officers, and such non-commissioned officers and privates of the different companies as elect to take the course, will assemble at the armories previously designated for a written examination in the work studied by them during that period. Examination

questions will be prepared for each station by the officer in charge of instruction for the state. Questions and answers will be turned in to the instructor, who will immediately mail them to the officer in charge of instruction, who will examine and mark each set of papers and notify each individual officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the standing attained, and errors, if any, made by them in their answers to the questions, thus adding to the examination the element of instruction. A card system of marking will be followed so that all may know what their standing is at the end of each period. It is not obligatory for non-commissioned officers to take this course, but it is desirable that they do so, and all enlisted men who apply for permission to take this course, and pass the same successfully, will be placed upon the eligible list as being qualified for a commission as second lieutenant, without further examination, for a period of one year from completion of course.

Five officers in the 2d Brigade, N.Y., resigned last week on account of business, three in the 47th Regiment and two in the 14th Regiment. The 47th Regiment officers are Lieutenants Pierson E. Claire, Edgar R. Rodd and William J. Jackson. Those of the 14th Regiment who quit the Service are Capt. Charles H. E. Frank and Lewis Z. Zahn.

12TH N.Y.—COL. GEORGE R. DYER.

With a record of one of the best, if not the best, inspections in its history before War Department and state officers on the night of Jan. 20, the 12th N.Y. have set a pace which other organizations will have to work hard to equal. It was the first regiment to come under the eyes of the inspecting officers this year and consequently had the shortest notice.

The inspecting officers were delighted at the care taken to have the clothing, arms and equipment in the best possible condition and the improvement over last year was surprising. Another point worthy of note was the prompt formations of battalions for the inspection and muster. Each battalion was on the spot at the time ordered, and there was not the slightest delay in this respect.

Coming to the muster, another fine record will be noted in 729 officers and men being present, while only six men were absent, the official percentage of present being 99.18. Last year there were eleven absentees and 714 officers and men present, so this year it will be seen the high percentage of last year is surpassed. The official figures follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
F. & S.	15	0	15
N. C. S.	8	0	8
Band	5	0	5
Co. A.	72	2	74
Co. B.	67	0	67
Co. C.	50	0	50
Co. D.	52	1	53
Co. E.	57	0	57
Co. F.	58	1	59
Co. G.	63	1	64
Co. H.	97	0	97
Co. I.	58	0	58
Co. K.	53	0	53
Co. L.	74	1	75
	729	6	735

Capt. John E. Woodward, 29th U.S. Inf., had charge of the inspection and muster for the War Department, while the state was represented by Lieutenant Colonels Wingate, Bruch, Moran and Captain Vanderbilt.

7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

The regimental house warming of the 7th N.Y., to be held on the afternoon and evening of Jan. 28, in celebration of the completion of the reconstruction and improvements in the administration portion of the armory, will be an interesting and instructive event, and also a unique one.

Each department of the regiment will provide an exhibit. That of the adjutant will show a complete adjutant's office as arranged for service in camp or field. This exhibit will be in charge of Capt. De Witt C. Falls, regimental adjutant.

Under the auspices of the quartermaster, different styles of tents used by armies will be shown. A four-mule army wagon, with a capacity of 3,000 pounds, will illustrate how the commissary stores and field equipment are carried during operations. Capt. W. G. Schuyler, Q.M., is in charge of this exhibit.

The Subsistence Department, under Capt. J. W. Myers, will exhibit the messing arrangements for field service, and the more ancient and modern mess kits will be shown, also samples of rations.

An exhibition by the Medical Department of the regiment will show how the wounded are cared for and transported. There will be a field operating table, Army ambulance, etc. This exhibit will be in charge of Major C. J. Colles, surgeon. One of the interesting and instructive features will be an exhibit of American and foreign uniforms and equipment, loaned by Capt. De Witt C. Falls, from a collection he secured after many trips abroad.

The Ordnance Department will show and illustrate the several processes involved in the manufacture of ammunition, and samples of guns from the old flintlock down to the modern rifle and other exhibits. Capt. William H. Palmer, O.O., has charge of the ordnance exhibit.

The numerous trophies and prizes won in rifle practice will be shown, including the famous Army and Navy Journal prize, which up to the inauguration of the national matches was more hotly contested for than any other trophy ever offered in America.

The chaplain, Capt. William E. McCord, will exhibit a field post-office, a tent used for writing, and will have for sale attractive post cards and pictures of the regiment, etc.

The Knickerbocker Grays, composed of youngsters, will parade in the afternoon and will be a guard of honor.

The afternoon exhibition will be from three o'clock to six o'clock, while in the evening the hours will be from eight o'clock until midnight. At both afternoon and evening exhibitions the 7th Regiment band of sixty pieces and a number of soloists will provide concerts. There will be dancing in the large gymnasium and another orchestra on the second floor, devoted to promenade music. Various exhibitions will be given under the auspices of the companies. Tickets of admission are \$2.

22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

A review of the 22d N.Y., under command of Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, by Capt. William J. Maidhof, president of the Defendarm Association of the regiment, drew a large audience to the armory on the night of Jan. 20, among which were quite a number of ex-members of the 22d enrolled in the association. The regiment was equalized into twelve companies of twelve files each and was formed in line of masses for the review. It made a fine appearance during the entire ceremony. Captain Maidhof, the reviewing officer, was accompanied by a staff which included some well known military men, all in civilian full dress. The staff was Col. John T. Camp, retired, former colonel of the 22d; Brevet Lieut. Col. Daniel J. Murphy, Capt. W. B. Smith, W. F. Barber and D. Lowenstein, formerly of the 22d; Major Thomas F. Lynch, formerly of the 69th; ex-Alderman R. F. Doull and Robert Abbott, T. Miller, G. P. Freeman and E. McGrotty, all well known veterans of the regiment.

Following the review the Smith Trophy was awarded to Co. K, Captain Garrison, for having the best attendance. The Stott Memorial Trophy was awarded to Co. F, Captain Diego, and Co. K, Captain Garrison, for the best record in recruiting. Both companies tied for the trophy, and each company will hold it for six months. The Bartlett Trophy, for the best map machine and reconnaissance work, was awarded to Co. K, Captain Garrison.

The evening parade which followed was taken by Major A. H. Dyett. The formation was somewhat slow owing to the fact that some of the companies in forming line failed to



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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

D. S. W.—All future movements of troops, so far as known at present, are noted in our table of Army Stations. No change for the 49th C.A.C. has been announced.

J. R. R.—The President's Cabinet is composed of the following: Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox; Secretary of Treasury, Franklin MacVeagh; Secretary of War, Jacob M. Dickinson; Attorney General, George W. Wickersham; Postmaster General, Frank H. Hitchcock; Secretary of the Navy, George von L. Meyer; Secretary of Interior, Richard A. Ballinger; Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson; Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Charles Nagel. The President of the Senate is the Vice-President, who is James S. Sherman. The Speaker of the House is Joseph G. Cannon, Representative from Illinois. The new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is Edward Douglass White, of Louisiana, who was an Associate Justice before his elevation.

J. D.—The article to which you refer, dealing with the subject of promotion for Civil War veterans retired on account of wounds, etc., appeared in our issue of Sept. 24, page 89. The bill as outlined has just been introduced. See "Bills Before Congress."

VETERAN.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant is not yet a member of the G.A.R. The bill which passed the House in the preceding session of the present Congress "to correct the military record of F. D. Grant," which would have the effect of making him a commissioned officer (captain) at the age of eleven years, while serving as an aid to his father, Gen. U. S. Grant, has not met with favor in the Senate Committee, the War Department having reported against the measure on the general ground that it is not feasible to change an official record. The committee has practically adopted the view that the societies to which General Grant desires to become eligible might better amend their constitutions in his behalf than establish the precedent of changing official records.

J. J. H.—The band, when not employed on duty for the year, shall be considered as part of the ship's crew (N.R. 398). A man without musical qualifications would not be enlisted as a musician in the Navy.

G. P.—There is no way to enter the Naval Academy save by passing the entrance examinations after being designated as a candidate by your Congressman or Senator. Preparatory schools coaching for these entrance examinations are advertised in this paper (see editorial page). As to vacancies from your state address your Congressman or Senator.

J. P.—Your continuous service from April 14, 1893, placed you in your sixteenth year at the passage of the new pay law, May 11, 1908. Divide the 16 by 3 and the quotient is 5 1/3, or the sixth period, where you remain during your last enlistment, May 8, 1908, to May 7, 1911.

J. B.—The latest order we have on the subject of the marines for duty at Camp Elliott, I.C.Z., Panama, is that detailing 2d Lieut. G. C. De Neale to command detachment sailing Jan. 16, 1911, from New York, for duty at Camp Elliott. Your question as to Comptroller's decision is too indefinite to enable us to locate the decision.

O. O. T.—No action has so far been taken by the Department or Congress to reimburse the Navy officers who have been checked mileage because they had leave attached to their traveling orders.

A. W.—The Government is not refunding fines imposed on volunteer soldiers in Cuba and the Philippines. As to the foreign service pay of the U.S. Volunteer regiments address your query to the Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.

G. A. R.—We would suggest a note to Hon. J. Warren Keifer, the Marlborough, Washington, D.C., as the most prompt method of securing the G.A.R. data you desire.

VETERAN.—The law does not allow the payment of both retired pay and pension at same time.

W. S. D.—The Perkins bill (S. 7765) for retirement at sixteen years is for enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, and in computing the time for retirement all service, Army, Navy and Marine Corps, is counted.

W. T.—The headquarters of the Department of the Missouri is at Omaha, Neb., the chief paymaster there being Major H. M. Lord; the paymaster at St. Louis, Mo., is Capt. Charles E. Morton. In the Department of the Lakes, headquarters, Chicago, Ill., the chief paymaster is Major T. D. Keleher.

M. S. H.—As Par. 176, Army Regulations, prescribes as the first requisite for admission to the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., "an honest and faithful service of twenty years in the Army," the soldier with fourteen years' service, including the Spanish-American War, is disqualified. But he may be admitted to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, of which Major James W. Wadsworth, 346 Broadway, New York, is president of the board of managers. There are branches of this home at Dayton, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Johnson City, Tenn.; and Hot Springs, Ark.

M. S.—Service in the Regular Army only will be considered in purchase of discharge from the Army, G.O. 13, 1909, gives full particulars. Discharge from the Marine Corps may only be purchased in the first enlistment; price after one year's service, \$120 and travel allowances due on discharge; two years, \$100; three years, \$80. See Navy Regulations 1420, Para. 7 to 12. For the address of the enlisted man of the Army write the Adjutant General, giving reason for inquiry.

T. T. H. asks: Can you give me any information concerning Lieut. Winn Blair, 7th Cav., U.S.A., who I understand died recently? Answer: We published several articles about Lieutenant Blair in various issues, following his death at Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 12, 1909. If T. T. H. will call at our editorial rooms, he may have access to our indexed file and make such extracts as he may desire.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1904.

(Copyright, 1911, by W. C. and F. P. Church.)

M. F. T. asks: What has been done with regard to what is commonly known as Normal Attack? This is still provided for in the Infantry Drill Regulations. There are many opinions growing out of conflict between the Field Service Regulations, etc. Answer: The I.D.R., U.S.A., 1904, have

take proper interval, which had to be rectified pretty much all along the line. During the remainder of the ceremony the command made a fine appearance. The manual of arms was exceptionally good. The band gave a very enjoyable concert before and after the military ceremonies and there was dancing. The reviewing officer and staff and other special guests were entertained by the officers of the 22d.

The vaudeville stag and smoker held in the armory on the night of Jan. 21 was a great success, several thousand persons being present, who enjoyed the entertainment immensely. A liberal supply of tobacco and pipes was furnished to each guest.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A reunion of commissioned officers of the Coast Artillery Corps of Massachusetts was held in Boston, Mass., Jan. 20, and the event was highly successful. One hundred and fifty-two officers were present and Col. Walter E. Lombard presided.

The speakers were Brig. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, adjutant general, M.V.M., whose toast was "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts"; Lieut. Col. Charles J. Bailey, U.S.A., who responded to the toast, "The Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A."; Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, 8th Inf. M.V.M., who spoke for "The Massachusetts Volunteer Militia"; Capt. Isaac P. Cragg, president of the 1st Regiment Veteran Association, who replied for "The 'Old' 1st Massachusetts Infantry"; Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Wales, whose topic was "The 1st Regiment of Infantry, M.V.M."; Major Gen. Thomas R. Mathews, M.V.M., whose subject was "The 1st Regiment of Heavy Artillery, M.V.M."; Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, U.S.A., who had the toast, "Our Friends in the Army"; Brig. Gen. Charles Pfaff, M.V.M., whose toast was "The 1st Massachusetts Regiment, H.A., U.S.V., 1898"; Major Gen. James A. Frye, M.V.M., who responded for "The Coast Artillery Corps, M.V.M."; and Capt. J. Stearns Cushing, who spoke on "Our Past Officers."

Adjutant General Pearson in the course of his remarks said:

"The Militia of Massachusetts has a splendid equipment, but at that it is not enough. We have got to have men. I trust the administration will help us to that end."

"Do you know that of the 100 companies in Massachusetts only fourteen have a full enrollment? Of that 100 companies the average attendance at drill is sixty per cent. Gentlemen, that is not enough. We must have more men on our rolls. We want trained men to handle guns. You may have the best there are in guns and range-finders and the like, but unless you've got the men the equipment is worthless. We need young men, men strong of limb, quick of mind, in fact the very flower of the youth of this Commonwealth."

Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, U.S.A., during his remarks, after congratulating the corps, advised "increasing the enlisted strength of the company. The War Department, he assured his hearers, would do all in its power in securing larger appropriations."

"We of the Regular Service," he went on, "have in the past been inclined to see only the shortcomings of the National Guardsman. We have failed to appreciate the fact that his military training begins at night, when he has already done a hard day's work and that it is secured at great personal sacrifice. Now, however, we feel that we must do all we can to further his efficiency and that, I can assure you, is the spirit throughout the Service."

WISCONSIN.

Adjutant General Boardman, of Wisconsin, has issued orders announcing that during the months of January, February, March and April company commanders will instruct all recruits in the subject matter of Chapter I. and II. of the Small-Arms Firing Manual and give all men in their command proper instruction in gallery practice. The practice season for the opening range will be from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1911. General Boardman also says:

"In accordance with the views of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs armory work during the winter months will be devoted 'to the school of the soldier, school of the squad and school of the company, with a view to developing exactness and completeness of information, promptness of execution of the individual duties of the soldier, the duties of the squad and of the company; also all matters pertaining to obedience, alacrity, correctness of dress and smartness of appearance, and all that goes to effect the discipline of the individual soldier, his groupings in the squad and in the company. The instruction of the battalions and regiments will be taken up during the summer encampments. Weekly drills at the armories should be supplemented with schools and gallery practice. During the spring and preceding the annual encampments practice marches should be made, outdoor instruction in extended order and guard duty should be given and firing on the open range begun. In all instructional work it should be constantly remembered that the primary interest of the United States and the state in the Organized Militia is to fit for active service in the field, and for this purpose, above all others, public funds are expended. The annual officers' school will be held at the Wisconsin Military Reservation on dates in June to be announced in subsequent orders."

OHIO.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the National Guard Association of the state of Ohio will be held at the Auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce, East Broad street, opposite the State House, Columbus, O., Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 8 and 9, 1911.

"This meeting," says Major W. H. Duffy, president of the Association, "promises to be one of the most interesting and important National Guard events of the year, and, while all officers are expected to attend, it is important that each organization be represented by at least one delegate. Regular officers representing the War Department will read papers on various military subjects and an interesting program of 'papers' and talks has been arranged."

The order of business will be calling of meeting to order at 9:30 a.m. Feb. 8, organization, reports of officers, reports of committees, reading correspondence, annual election of officers, amendments to constitution and by-laws, resolutions, miscellaneous business, unfinished business, reading essays and papers, appointment of committees, adjournment. Smoker at 8:20 p.m.

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not been rescinded and for purposes of drill and instruction should be adhered to.

P. C. R. asks: (1) Para. 252-474: In regard to but one staff officer being present at battalion parade: In Par. 252 lines 5-6 state: "If but one staff officer is present he takes post three paces to the rear and one pace to the right of the major." Does that necessarily apply in parade where, there being but one staff officer present until the adjutant presents the battalion to the major and takes post on the right of the staff, would such staff officer take post as designated in Par. 252, or would he take a corresponding position on the left, leaving the post on the right open for the adjutant, or would he take such position as designated in Par. 252 and change over to the left upon the approach of the adjutant? (2) Par. 352 (last section): In presenting the regiment to the colonel does the adjutant pause between the preparatory command and that of execution in order that the majors may give their preparatory commands, or in the sequence thus: Adjutant: "Battalion, attention!" Majors: "Battalions, attention!" Adjutant: "Present, arms!" Majors: "Present, arms!" (3) Par. 38: May I be pardoned for inquiring why the new tactical board saw fit to eliminate from the setting-up exercises the exercise known as "Leg exercise, full bend?" During the session 1908-09 the writer had practical command of the cadet corps of a prominent Military Academy for calisthenics and found the "full bend" very beneficial to younger men and found it "limbered up" the men for Butts' Manual of Physical Drill. I simply wish to humbly call the attention of the tactical board to this particular exercise, and I cite this instance of my instruction and experience in order to impress upon the board the real benefit of such an exercise and its very beneficial for helping the muscular development of the legs and lungs and it certainly increased our amount of endurance for hikes. Answer: (1) Under the circumstances you mention a place would be left for the adjutant. (2) Theoretically the commands should be given as you write them, in practice, however it has been found that better results are obtained, especially in Militia regiments, when the adjutant, who the adjutant makes a sufficient pause between the commands to permit the majors to repeat them. (3) Your suggestion has been forwarded to the proper authorities for consideration.

T. N. G. asks: In a competitive drill in the Manual of Arms, when the command "Trail arms" has been given, then "About face," should the man remain at a "trail" or assume the "order?" Answer: Remain at position of "Trail arms."

PHILADELPHIA asks: A column of troops passing in review. The method of salute by officers in the column in passing. During my term of service, private 2d Infantry, 1859-1864, unless my memory is at fault, all officers saluted in passing. Yet on the occasion of recent reviews in this city, where the reviewing officer was the Governor of the state, and once the present General Grant in the "order of the day" published in the newspapers the day previous to the event, one paragraph reads: "Commanding officers of regiments only will salute in passing." Is there any fixed established rule governing this ceremony, or is it left to the discretion of the officer commanding the column? Answer: According to Par. 480, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1904, the grand marshal includes in his order for a street parade the honors to be paid by the troops during the march. It was probably under this paragraph that the order was issued in the manner you mention. It is proper that all officers should salute the reviewing officer in passing in review.

CADUCEUS asks: Are the following series of commands correct? The company (or detachment) being in line: "Twos right, March; Full step; Twos left, March." Or would only the following be necessary: "Twos right, March; Twos left, March." Answer: The latter would be correct.

PORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Port Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Jan. 24, 1911.

Capt. Ralph E. Ingram returned Wednesday from a ten days' leave spent at South Lee, Mass., where he was called suddenly on account of the death of his mother, Mrs. Anna Elliott Ingram. Mrs. Harry R. Beery has returned from a visit with friends in Richmond, Ind. Mrs. H. E. Eames returned Friday from her home in St. Louis, Mo., where she was called on account of the sudden death of her father, Mr. Leverett Bell. Capt. G. Maury Crallé, 10th Inf., detailed in the Quartermaster's Department Feb. 1, vice Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell, who is assigned to the 10th Infantry, has been in the 10th since 1903 as a captain and for four years served as regimental quartermaster. For the past two years he has been in command of Co. D. Captain Cabell is well known in the regiment.

Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Shuman entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, Major and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Maye and Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Jones. The roomy table was beautifully decorated and each course of the dinner was carried out in red. Pretty hand-painted place-cards completed the color scheme.

Word was received Sunday of the sudden death of Captain Crallé's sister at her home in Virginia and Captain Crallé left on a ten days' leave. Mrs. A. M. Owen is spending the week-end with her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Owen. Mrs. Owen spent all last winter here. Since Christmas she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Miller, of Indianapolis, and will return to Chicago next week, where she now resides with her son, Mr. George Owen. Mrs. B. W. Morian and Miss Gertrude Morian left on Tuesday for Chicago on a shopping trip. Mrs. Root, wife of Major Edwin A. Root, has been visiting friends in Indianapolis and has

been renewing acquaintances with old friends in the 10th Infantry, with which Major Root served in the Philippines, at the Presidio and in Seattle.

Mrs. H. E. Marshburn gave a very enjoyable bridge party Monday afternoon for Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Miss Lilly Blackford, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Mrs. H. H. Tebbetts, Miss Gertrude Morian, Mrs. W. F. Harrell and Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel. Mrs. M. L. Forbes entertained at bridge on Monday night for Mrs. E. L. Greene, Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, Mrs. Gowen, Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Ross L. Bush, Mrs. Anton O. Cron and Mrs. F. B. Alderdice. The party was joined by Colonel Greene, Captains Schoeffel, Bush, Helmick and Gowen and Lieutenant Cron and a delicious supper was served. Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Owen gave a pretty dinner on Sunday for Mrs. A. M. Owen, Mrs. Forbes and Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman. Mrs. W. L. Reed entertained with a reception Sunday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Edwin A. Root. All of the ladies in the garrison who belonged to the old 10th when it was stationed in California were invited. The guests were Mesdames Helmick, Schoeffel, Gowen, Tebbetts, Crallé, Eastman and Miss Lilly Blackford.

Miss Margaret Druce, who has been the guest of Miss Lydia Frier, left for her home in Bardonia, Ky. Mrs. John B. Shuman entertained at bridge Monday for Mrs. Tebbetts, Miss Blackford and Mrs. Reed. Lieutenants Shuman and Reed and Captain Tebbetts came in for a delicious supper. Capt. Eli A. Helmick gave a most interesting talk on Monday to the officers of the garrison school on "The Engineer Corps." The school held a session of the War Game Monday evening.

Corpl. Elmer Stettin, Co. A, 10th Inf., has been authorized to take preliminary examination for a commission. Captain Helmick and Lieut. J. B. Shuman are conducting the examination.

Mrs. Edwin A. Root was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Helmick on Tuesday and Wednesday. She returned to her brother's home in Indianapolis and will go to Chicago to join Major Reed. Mrs. F. W. Eickler, of Minneapolis, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Beery. Capt. H. H. Tebbetts read a very instructive paper Wednesday on "The Japanese Army." Mrs. Louis F. Jones, of Oakland, Cal., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ross L. Bush.

Capt. and Mrs. Coleman entertained Col. and Mrs. Greene and Mrs. M. L. Forbes at dinner on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Gowen gave a dinner Thursday at the home of Mrs. Helmick. Miss Blackford, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn and Capt. E. L. D. Breckenridge. After dinner bridge whist was played.

The G.C.M. at Fort Thomas, Ky., was reconvened to meet on Friday and Lieut. Col. G. R. Cecil, Major J. H. Frier and Major Samuel Seay left Thursday to take part in it. Mrs. Ross L. Bush was hostess Wednesday at a dinner for Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Tebbetts, Mrs. Alderdice, Mrs. Gowen and Mrs. Reed. Lieut. C. R. Lewis is confined to his quarters with grip. Lieut. Jesse Gaston, who has been ill with grip, has returned to duty.

Mrs. Helmick was hostess at a pink luncheon on Wednesday to meet Mrs. Edwin A. Root. Other guests were Mesdames Greene, Tebbetts, Gowen, Crallé, Schoeffel, Reed and Miss Josephine Eddy, of Indianapolis, niece of Mrs. Root. Bridge whist was played. Major and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt entertained at dinner Wednesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Helmick. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Bush and their guest, Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel and Lieut. and Mrs. Cron. Mrs. Schoeffel entertained the party with music. On Friday night Lieut. C. R. Lewis is playing several very interesting boxing matches in the post gymnasium. A large and enthusiastic crowd turned out to see some excellent sparring.

The Officers' Hop Association gave a delightful informal hop Friday. The music was by the orchestra of the regimental band and was particularly good. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. Greene and Mrs. J. H. Frier.

The 10th Infantry Bowling League is thriving and eliciting great enthusiasm among the officers as well as the men. About six officers play as members of their company teams. During the week Co. B held its lead by winning three straights each from Cos. I and L. Co. G, in second place, won eight out of nine games, dropping one to the D's and sweeping the series with both the I's and the D's. Drake, of Co. B, had the high score with 222, winning a W. A. Walker individual weekly prize; Summers, his team mate, was second with 220.

FORT STEVENS NOTES.

Fort Stevens, Ore., Jan. 8, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Covington recently entertained at dinner Col. and Mrs. S. M. Foote, Major F. G. Mauldin and Mrs. Malcolm Young. Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Macy gave a dinner in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Tuttle, of Fort Columbia; other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Page and Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs, and after dinner Col. and Mrs. Foote, Major Mauldin and Capt. and Mrs. Raymond came in for bridge. The prize-winners were Mrs. Jacobs and Colonel Foote. The prizes, a Deldare were plate and a calendar. Col. and Mrs. Foote gave a dinner in honor of their guest, Major Mauldin. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Covington and Capt. and Mrs. Raymond. The Bridge Club met at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs, when Mrs. Foote won a pretty guest book and Captain Covington a large box of cigarettes. Mrs. Page entertained the Afternoon Bridge Club, when Mrs. Tuttle won an attractive vase. Lieutenant Chambers gave an elaborate dinner at the Weinhard-Astoria Hotel for his fiancé and other members of the bridal party, which included Miss Parker's sister as maid of honor, Lieutenant Applin as best man, Lieutenants Page and Jacobs as ushers, and Mesdames Page and Jacobs. Lieut. and Mrs. Ireland had an recent guests Dr. and Mrs. Tuttle, who left about the first of the year on a two months' leave in St. Louis and are to sail on the transport leaving San Francisco April 5.

The wedding of Miss Lois Parker to Lieutenant Chambers, who has been stationed at Fort Columbia the past year, was held in the First Presbyterian church at 3 o'clock on Dec. 7. It was a very pretty military affair. A small reception was held at the bride's home after the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Chambers left on the evening train for a short visit in Portland. They are now at home at Fort Columbia. Mrs. Willis entertained the Bridge Club Dec. 8 at Fort Columbia. Mrs. Young winning an attractive picture as a prize.

The field day for the fourth quarter was held on Dec. 7. All the events were purely military and over half of the enlisted men of the post took part. The meet was closely contested and the 160th Company and the 93d Company finally tied with twenty-eight points each. Shortly after the inspector left the department commander, General Maus, paid us a visit. He was with us but a day, as he came just to look over the barracks and other buildings on the post.

An enthusiastic bowling league has been organized, with one team from each of the companies and one from the non-commissioned staff. The teams bowl twice a week and all the teams bowling each night. So far the games have been very interesting and well contested. Following is the present standing: 34th Company, 1000.000; 160th Company, 666.666; N. C. Staff, 333.333; 93d Company, 000.000.

The Evening Bridge Club met at the home of Col. and Mrs. Foote on Dec. 8. Mrs. Young winning two beautiful Chinese mats and Captain Macy a cocktail tray. The Afternoon Bridge Club met at Mrs. Raymond's Dec. 15. Mrs. Page winning a pretty brass basket. Capt. and Mrs. Malcolm Young entertained the Bridge Club Dec. 16. Mrs. Raymond winning a picture and Captain Young a desk clock. Dr. and Mrs. Tuttle, of Fort Columbia, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Young for the evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs had as guests for supper on a recent Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Covington and Capt. and Mrs. Young.

On the occasion of a recent G.C.M. here four officers came from Vancouver Barracks. Lieutenant Rutenenuter was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Page. Lieutenant Goodale stayed with Capt. and Mrs. Raymond. Lieutenant Harris with Capt. and Mrs. Young and Lieutenant Burnett with Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs.

Capt. and Mrs. Raymond entertained the club and Mrs.

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Jacobs won an attractive Chinese bowl and Lieutenant Jacobs a set of bronze elephants. Col. and Mrs. Foote entertained the post at noon on Christmas Day. Much amusement was afforded by the presents which each guest received off the Christmas tree. Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs gave a farewell dinner in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Tuttle, of Fort Columbia. Their other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Macy. Lieutenants Applin and Norton. On the same night Capt. and Mrs. Covington entertained the Evening Bridge Club. Mrs. Raymond winning a Chinese gift box and Lieutenant Jacobs a set of brass bookracks.

Col. and Mrs. Foote entertained the officers of the district and their families at a charming reception on Monday, Jan. 2. The post band played. Mrs. Raymond served salad, Mrs. Page poured tea and Mrs. Covington presided over the punch bowl. On Jan. 4 Capt. and Mrs. Macy had the Bridge Club, when the prizes, a luncheon cloth and brass tobacco jar, were won by Mrs. Covington and Captain Young.

Capt. and Mrs. Raymond are packing up to leave for their new station, Fort Adams, R.I. They regret having to leave and these regrets are heartily shared by all on the post. Captain Fourie takes Captain Raymond's place here. Mrs. Jacobs had the Afternoon Club on Jan. 5, Miss Zeigler winning a lace handkerchief. Col. and Mrs. Foote gave a delightful dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Raymond on Jan. 7. The other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Page and Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 19, 1911.

The gunboat Yorktown, which arrived Sunday, made an unusually quick trip up from Panama, owing to the illness of her commanding officer, Comdr. Edwin E. Anderson, who, immediately upon arrival of the Yorktown at the quay wall, was removed to the yard hospital, where it is stated that he is suffering from stomach trouble, and although considerably weakened will soon be able to undergo an operation. Mrs. Anderson met Commander Anderson upon his arrival here and is a guest at the home of Medical Director and Mrs. Manly H. Simons while her husband is at the hospital. Other naval women who are here as a result of the arrival of the Yorktown are Mrs. Charles C. Hartigan and Mrs. George Joerns, brides of the past year.

Pay Inspector Ziba W. Reynolds, of the San Francisco purchasing pay office, and Pay Inspector Thomas H. Hicks, fleet paymaster, came up on Monday to serve on a board, of which Pay Director Charles M. Ray was the president, for the examination of Paymaster Edmund W. Bonnaffon for promotion, the happy result being that Paymaster Bonnaffon now becomes a pay inspector.

P.A. Paymr. John M. Hancock, here for the past month, auditing the books of the Accounting Department and inaugurating a new system, left on Saturday. Upon his return to his apartment at the Collins in Vallejo, just before his departure for Bremerton, he found a handsome silver loving cup about a foot high, suitably inscribed, a gift from the Winged V's football team of Vallejo, the amateur champions of California. Paymaster Hancock, a crack player on his "varsity" team before entering the Navy, acted as assistant to the regular coach, Charles Goshen, in the preparation for the great game of Jan. 2, when the champions played the best game of football seen in California in three years. On the same train with Paymaster Hancock Lieut. Charles S. Miller, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Miller left for Seattle. Lieutenant Miller played with the Winged V's on Jan. 2, adding materially to the team's strength. On Thursday night, Jan. 12, the Vallejo Lodge of Elks banqueted the Winged V's and their coaches at the Elks' Club rooms, Lieutenant Miller coming up from the city to attend.

Miss Rogerson, a guest of Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, came from Pennsylvania some time ago and is spending the winter with a sister in San Francisco. Mrs. Herreshoff, of Philadelphia, arrived last week to visit her sister, Mrs. Henry M. Gleason. Mrs. J. Brice and Miss Elizabeth Brice left last week for New York, to sail Jan. 28 for Egypt, there to spend the winter with friends. Miss Brice's debut will be made next winter in San Francisco.

Capt. Frank F. Robards, U.S.M.C., arrived from Honolulu last week for duty at the barracks. Mrs. Robards is spending a few days in San Francisco before joining him. Capt. Jay M. Salladay, U.S.M.C., reached the yard from Fort Royal a few days ago. Mrs. James L. Kauffman is in Sausalito as the guest of her mother, Mrs. Wain-Morgan Draper. Mrs. Eleanor Doe and Miss Marguerite Doe entertained at the Fairmont on Tuesday, complimentary to Mrs. Frank Denny and Miss Denny, here from Washington, D.C., to join Colonel Denny, of the Marine Corps. Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, who has been seriously ill for three months, is convalescing rapidly. Lieutenant Graham, who has been suffering from a slight attack of pleurisy, will resume his duties tomorrow. Asst. Surg. Roy Cuthbertson, of the West Virginia, who recently underwent an operation at the hospital, is rapidly regaining his strength. Many Army matrons are entertaining in honor of the wives of the aviators who are breaking so many records during the meet in San Francisco. Mrs. Henry Ferguson was among those who welcomed a number of friends

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at the St. Francis last week, where Mrs. Glenn Curtiss was the honored guest.

Mrs. Duncan Gatewood, who has been under treatment for several weeks at the Alameda Sanitarium, is expected to return to the yard within the next two weeks. At dinner, Harold G. Bowen, of the shipyard, entertained at dinner aboard the destroyer one evening last week. Lieutenant Wallace, of the Glacier, and Mrs. Wallace chaperoned the party, which included Miss Virginia Dickins, Miss Ruth Simons, Miss Edith Brownlie, Ensign John M. Condit and Miss J. L. Kauffman. Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace were dinner hosts aboard the Glacier a few evenings ago, bridge following, for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lincoln, Ensigns J. M. Gordon, J. Manning, Miss Ruth Simons, Miss Virginia Dickins, Miss Edith Brownlie, Capt. Jay M. Salladay, Capt. Frank F. Roberts, P.A. Paymr. Emmett H. Tebeau, Lieut. Harold G. Bowen, Ensign John M. Condit, Ensigns Scott and Tipton. Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace are at the St. Vincent in Vallejo, expecting orders any day to proceed to Philadelphia.

Miss Virginia Dickins entertained at a pretty bridge party yesterday afternoon. Five tables were played and dainty prizes were won by Mrs. Thomas R. Ruhn, Mrs. Allen B. Reed, Mrs. Ulys R. Webb, Mrs. Edison E. Scranton and Miss Emily Simons. Miss Dickins's other guests included Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, Mrs. Charles P. Kindeberger, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Ward Ellis, Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Miss Cornelia Kempf, Mrs. Samuel L. Gordon, Miss Matthews, Miss Charlotte Hoyt, Miss Ruby Hoyt, Miss Ruth Simons, Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Miss Ruth Hascall, Mrs. Guy Brown, Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Mrs. Herreshoff and Mrs. S. H. Lawton.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus and Comdr. Hugh Rodman returned last evening from a hunting trip in the central part of the state. Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindeberger entertained at a dinner at the Evening Bridge Club at three tables, the players being Pay Insp. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Ulys R. Webb, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Ruhn, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edison E. Scranton and Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Reed. Capt. Henry T. Mayo, just relieved of command of the California by Capt. Charles H. Harlow, reported at the yard yesterday. Capt. Benjamin P. Tappan, whom Captain Mayo is to succeed as captain of the yard, goes later in the week to Washington, for duty at the Bureau of Navigation. Ensign and Mrs. George W. Kenyon are being much entertained in San Francisco. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Martin make them the honored guests at dinner, including in their hospitality a number of Ensign Kenyon's brother officers from the West.

Work has been commenced upon the cruiser Denver, upon the overhauling of which an expenditure of \$130,000 has been authorized. Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border has been placed in charge of the hull divisions work on the Denver, and an effort is to be made to have the ship ready for docking by Feb. 15 in order to permit of repairs being made to her sheathing and outer plating. This will necessitate the removal of her hull plating by the time the ship is ready for the next few weeks. The cruisers Cincinnati and Raleigh, recently overhauled at Mare Island, are to be placed in first reserve at the earliest date possible for commission in the near future. Crews for the ships will accordingly be assembled aboard the Independence. These ships are to go to the Asiatic station.

The torpedo boat destroyer Stewart came to the yard on Sunday, conveyed up the coast by the cruiser California, which was rushed to San Francisco so hastily to permit of Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas assuming the office of commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet. In the Stewart's bow there is a hole ten feet square, where she was damaged ten days ago by the Paul Jones while the vessels were engaged in night maneuvers off the coast of San Francisco. The vessel was temporarily patched with canvas and boards to permit of her making the trip up the coast and she is now in drydock being repaired, which will take a couple of weeks. The collier Prometheus left on Tuesday for the lower bay. It is presumed that the Prometheus will be attached to the Pacific Fleet.

PUGET SOUND.

Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Jan. 13, 1911.

Mrs. C. S. Johnson and son, Mr. Vance Johnson, of Zillah, Wash., were guests of yard friends on Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen have issued invitations for Jan. 19, in honor of the birthday of Capt. Seth Williams, and also to meet Mrs. Williams, who arrived at the yard on that day from California. The yard tug made a special trip to Seattle on Wednesday for the Navy people to attend the comic opera, "The Chocolate Soldier," at the Moore. Those who attended were Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Cottman, Miss Connolly, Mrs. Ackerman, the Misses Brownell, Mrs. Doyen, Miss Doyen and Mrs. McReynolds.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Dawson, U.S.M.C., of San Francisco, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen. Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Cages, wives of officers of the Colorado, arrived the past week from California to join their husbands here. Ensign O. S. A. Botsford is on leave visiting at his former home at Detroit, Mich. Ensign C. C. Baughman is on two months' leave visiting at Parkersburg, W. Va.

The armored cruiser Colorado arrived Saturday at two p.m. after an absence of five months spent in Southern waters. The Colorado, in company with the Pennsylvania, left the yard on Aug. 9 for San Francisco, where they were joined by the ship California and sailed a few days later for Valparaiso, Chili, where they represented the U.S. Government at the centennial of Chilean independence. Returning they took on the crew of the eight Navy officers whom the Argentine government has placed on board the different vessels of the Pacific Fleet to study the methods of the U.S. Navy and the management of the large cruisers, in order that in the spring they may take command of the two large battleships now building for the Argentine Republic at Fall River, Mass. At the conclusion of their visit they sailed for San Francisco, and in December took part in target and battle practice off San Diego. The Colorado spent Christmas at San Francisco and left Jan. 2 for this yard for repairs. The vessel will have a skeleton mast installed and have alterations made to her eight boilers aft. She must be ready by May 15 to leave the yard for a cruise around the Sound.

The date of completion for the battleship Oregon has been changed to April 15, as a large number of the men working on her have been put to work on the Colorado to rush her out on schedule time. The Oregon is now in drydock undergoing repairs in her engine room, but will be removed from the dock early next week. The repairs to the Galveston and the Chattanooga are receiving little attention at present, as few men can be spared from the Colorado's force. Seventy-five workmen were called the past week and one hundred more will be called within the next ten days. Machinists, painters, laborers and riggers are in demand. There are now 1,300 men employed at the yard, and the force will be increased to 1,500 before March. Repair work on the Colorado is being postponed, as the final disposition of these two vessels. Their armor is considered too light for service as armored cruisers, and their speed too low for efficient service as scouts. The Navy De-

partment is therefore undecided as to what will be their final fate.

Mr. Charles Rattray, of the General Electric Company, of Philadelphia, arrived Monday to take charge of the installation of the Parsons turbine in the central power plant. A large consignment of tubing and fittings for the Babcock and Wilcox boilers were received Thursday. The big boilers have been stored at the yard for several months awaiting installation in the central power plant.

Three cases of mumps developed at the barracks several weeks ago, and, as a result, eighteen men are still in quarantine as suspects. Captain Bradshaw, Lieutenants Smith and Hefley are ill at the yard.

A large number of Elks from the Colorado were guests of honor at a banquet given by the Bremerton Elks on Thursday evening. Asst. Naval Constr. C. M. Simmers finished his examination Wednesday for promotion and expects to be assigned to duty at Philadelphia.

The gunboat Concord is to be assigned to duty with the Washington State Militia and the cruiser Boston with the Oregon Militia as soon as they can be put in condition; an allotment of \$15,000 has been made for changes on the Concord and \$17,500 for the Boston. A bill will come before the state legislature, late in January, to provide funds for the establishment of the equipment and maintenance of the Washington Naval Militia. There is a plan on foot to send the monitor Wyoming to Olympia, when the bill comes up for discussion, to carry the members of the Bremerton, Seattle and Tacoma Militia over to urge the passage of the bill.

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 19, 1911.

The first meet under the auspices of the Aero Club of San Diego will take place Jan. 28 and 29 at Coronado. Glenn H. Curtiss, the aviator, will be here this week with a number of Army and Navy officers as his first class when experiments are commenced on North Island. Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Sig. Corps, and Lieut. Theodore G. Ellyson, U.S.N., will attend. The aviation school will be opened immediately following the meet.

Sergt. John Canty, 28th Co., C.A.C., committed suicide at Fort Rosecrans Thursday by shooting, following illness. Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, U.S.A., and Rev. Samuel J. Shaw, D.D., pastor of the United Presbyterian church, this city, officiated at the funeral on Friday, when full military honors were accorded the deceased.

Brig. Gen. Anthony W. Vogdes, U.S.A., retired, has been re-elected president of the San Diego Society of Natural History. Ford A. Carpenter, reservoir, U.S. Weather Bureau, is secretary. Capt. J. G. Ballinger, U.S.R.O.S., who has arrived to take command of the cutter Bear, now in this port, was accompanied by Mrs. Ballinger and H. R. Ballinger, of Mobile, Ala. They have taken apartments at the Ashforth. Capt. Henderson E. Van Surdam, superintendent of the El Paso Military Institute, at Fort Bliss, called on acquaintances here this week.

Miss Jessie Burbeck entertained recently with an informal supper for Misses Claire Parmelee, Isabel Morgan and for Frances Bridges, fiancée of Lieut. Robert Morrison, jr., U.S.A. Also present were Messrs. John Bayliss, of the revenue cutter Bear; John Ward, Ralph Carter and E. Bartlett Webster.

Friends here have received word of the marriage in the city of Manila of Lieut. William T. Carpenter, C.A.C., stationed at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, Philippines, and Miss Virginia Fer, of New Orleans, La. Lieutenant Carpenter was formerly stationed at Fort Rosecrans. He and his bride are expected to arrive in this country in the spring.

Miss Otola Nesmith, daughter of Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, U.S.A., retired, entertained recently in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. P. D. Gray, of the revenue cutter Bear, and Miss Gertrude Graves, daughter of Bishop Graves, of Nebraska. The guests included Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Louis C. Richardson, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Naab, Major and Mrs. George H. McManus, U.S.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. Carl A. Lohr, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. Howland, U.S.A., retired; Lieutenant Wheeler and Dr. and Mrs. Andrews and a bevy of young ladies.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., retired, has been appointed chairman of the committee on Army and Navy affairs in the local Chamber of Commerce.

Major and Mrs. William R. Maize, U.S.A., retired; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Seabree, U.S.N., retired; Capt. and Mrs. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, appear in the list of patrons of the grant of the revenue cutter Bear, to be given at the U. S. Grant Hotel Friday evening, Feb. 3, for the benefit of the Children's Home and the Children's Home Hospital.

Lieut. Col. John Biddle, Capt. William P. Stoeke and Lieut. Charles T. Leeds, all of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., accompanied Chief Engr. M. M. O'Shaughnessy, of the Southern California Mountain Water Company, and Secretary Rufus Choate, of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday on an inspection trip to the Sweetwater, Upper and Lower Otay reservoirs, which are supplying the water for this city and Fort Rosecrans. While here they inspected San Diego Harbor in order to present a report on proposed harbor improvement plans.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 23, 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Denton have returned from Detroit, where they were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Milo C. Corey. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav., of Fort Snelling, guests of Mrs. Koehler's mother, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, sr., have returned to their station. Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, after a fortnight with her mother, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, left Monday for Mobile, Ala., to join Captain Sherrill, detailed there on harbor work. Mrs. Sherrill was the guest of friends in Kansas City Saturday.

The January number of the Agents' Bulletin, issued by the traffic department of the Missouri-Pacific Iron Mountain Route, is devoted to the boosting of this, the most important military post in the United States, and it is beautifully illustrated. A complete history of the fort, in text and picture, is given, with portraits of the commandant, Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, and his staff and pictures of the principal buildings. A bird's-eye view of the post covers two pages of the magazine. Fort Leavenworth has 6,000 acres of ground and has accommodations for 200 officers and their families, and more than 3,000 enlisted men.

Coasting and skating were indulged in this week by almost the entire garrison. Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 13th Inf., assigned to the Signal Corps, leaves the last of January for Fort Wood, N.Y. Lieut. E. Alexis Junnet, 13th Inf., has been assigned to the Signal Corps, Co. A, at this post.

Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts arrived Monday, succeeding Brig. Gen. Frederick K. Funston, in command of the Army Service Schools. General Funston will have charge of the Department of Lazon in the Philippines. Lieut. Oscar K. Tolley, 13th Inf., and family have gone for a two months' visit with relatives, before sailing for the Philippines. Lieut. William S. Harrison, in charge of the marine recruiting station in Kansas City, has left for St. Louis, where he will inspect the station.

A negro, formerly of the 9th Cavalry, shot and wounded his sister-in-law, a servant in the quarters of Col. Ezra B. Fuller, Monday night, while a dinner party, given by Col. and Mrs. Fuller, was in progress. Much excitement prevailed, but the man was put under arrest.

Miss Adah Van Voorhis has returned to her home in Zanesville, Ohio, after a visit with Major and Mrs. A. L. Fuller. Mrs. Smith, of Omaha, Neb., mother of Mrs. Richmond Day, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Day. The latter has been suffering from the grip. Mrs. Elsie Budd has returned to her home in San Antonio, Texas, after a fortnight's visit with Lieut. and Mrs. Compton. Mrs. Myers, wife of Major Myers, U.S.M.C., a member of the field officers' class here for the six weeks' course, accompanied Major Myers and is at the National Hotel in the city. Col. William Nichols is

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suffering with grip, which is so prevalent at the garrison. Mrs. Wheaton, of Denver, Colo., sister of Mrs. Nichols, is here. Mrs. Mariner, sister of Mrs. Winn, who has been visiting Major and Mrs. F. L. Winn, left Saturday for her home in Milwaukee. Major and Mrs. Winn entertained with a delightful bridge party for Mrs. Mariner during her stay. Mrs. T. L. Brewer entertained with bridge Thursday. Mrs. William Kelly was hostess at a delightful bridge party Saturday. Mrs. H. C. Whitehead was hostess Friday for several ladies at bridge. Mrs. Joseph Kuhn entertained with a small tea Monday to meet Mrs. Stuart, wife of Major Stuart, C.E. The line class officers gave a smoker Saturday evening, to welcome the six weeks' student class, just arrived.

Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Lott entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. William Cruikshank, Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly, jr., and Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman. Mrs. Everett Barber entertained the ladies of the 13th Infantry and several others at tea on Friday. Mrs. D. H. Scott served punch, and Mrs. Frederick W. Fuger the ices. Mrs. J. V. Loring played several beautiful piano selections. Other assisting friends were Mrs. A. H. Bailey, Mrs. Chambers and Mrs. Schultz.

Capt. Peyton G. Clark left Wednesday for Kansas City to place his youngest child in a hospital. Miss Clark will remain with the child. Lieut. Leon M. Logan, 6th Inf., who has been ill with typhoid fever in the post hospital since receiving his commission last August, is convalescing. He has been granted leave for three months and will visit his home in London, England.

Miss Olive Mallo has gone to Fort Monroe, Va., to be the guest of Mrs. Gearhart. Mrs. Ernest D. Peek was a guest at the Philomathean Club's annual entertainment at the Planter Hotel. Xavier V. Blauvelt has come to Washington, D.C., to be the guest of his parents, Col. and Mrs. Blauvelt. Mrs. Arthur H. Carter has gone to New York for a few weeks. She was accompanied by her father, Mr. E. W. Sells, who has been the guest for a short time of his daughter and Lieutenant Carter.

Colonel Loughborough and daughter were guests in Kansas City Wednesday and attended the matinee at the Willis Wood. Mrs. Horace Fuller, of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., was the honor guest at a tea given Monday by Mrs. E. D. Peek. Major and Mrs. J. F. Morrison were at home Jan. 20, from 4 until 6, to meet Gen. R. D. Potts, the new commandant of the Army Service Schools. Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Beebe entertained at dinner Friday, previous to the hop, when their guests included Major and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Tenney Rosa, Miss Jervey and Major Hasbrouck. Capt. and Mrs. Americus Mitchell were honor guests at a dinner given Friday by Capt. and Mrs. Ball. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. G. F. Baltzell, Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Cruikshank and Capt. F. M. Savage.

Lieut. W. C. Jones, 13th Inf., now with the Signal Corps at Fort Wood, N.Y., will leave the post on a ten day leave to visit his old home in Quincy, Mass., before going to his new station in New York. Mrs. Ira Snyder and Miss Shug Reaume won the prizes at the delightful bridge party given Thursday by Mrs. T. L. Brewer.

The second annual ball of the U.S. Military Prison Guards was held Friday night at the post gymnasium. The music was furnished by the 13th Infantry orchestra, and the spacious hall was adequately decorated. The feature of the affair was the Moon dance, a waltz, participated in by many couples, while the hall was only semi-lighted by a crescent moon of electric globes. The grand march was led by Major and Mrs. T. H. Slavens. Mrs. Hardee, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Lieberbrant, has returned to her home in New Orleans. Mrs. William Stephenson, Mrs. Laurence Angel and Mrs. John Murtugh won the prizes at the bridge party given Friday by Mrs. H. C. Whitehead.

FORT BRADY.

Fort Brady, Mich., Jan. 24, 1911.

Company Order No. 2, Co. F, 26th Inf., dated at Fort Brady, Mich., Jan. 16, 1911, announces that 1st Sergt. Daniel M. Cooper, Co. F, 26th Inf., having served long and faithfully in the United States Army for thirty-three years, is this date placed upon the retired list by direction of the President of the United States.

The order, signed by Capt. George H. Knox, commanding Co. F, states that covering this time Sergeant Cooper has served during the Indian Wars, against the Spaniards in Cuba and eight years and six months during and after the Philippine Insurrection in the Far East. Every discharge from the various organizations in which he has served during his thirty-three years' continuous service bears character "Excellent" and in addition thereto all bear commendatory remarks from the officers under whose command he was. 1st Sergeant Cooper has never, during his long service, been placed in confinement nor tried by court-martial for any breach of discipline or dereliction of duty, or otherwise. He has the respect and esteem of every officer (among whom are generals in the U.S. Army) and soldier with whom he has served or come in contact in the Service. "An example of the honest, loyal, true American soldier, faithful in little things as well as large," says the order, "his retirement is regretted by his officers and comrades in ranks, because he will be missed for that personality and true worth that has made him a standard for all. The officers and men of Co. F, 26th Inf., unite in wishing 1st Sergeant Cooper a long, prosperous and happy life. 1st Sergeant Cooper is hereby placed upon the Honor Roll of Co. F, 26th Inf., and will be heartily welcomed as a guest of the company at any time he may desire to give his company and old comrades the pleasure of a visit from him."

Co. F assembled in the dining room with their guests, consisting of the commanding officer and fourteen officers of the post, the post non-commissioned staff officers, the first sergeants and quartermaster sergeants of Cos. E, G and H, and a number of old friends in the battalion, to give 1st Sergeant Cooper a "despedida." Captain Knox, commanding Co. F, made a brief address commendatory of 1st Sergeant

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Cooper and his long, faithful and efficient service, and introduced Major Durfee, post commander, whose address was a sincere, eloquent tribute to a loyal old soldier, concluding with the presentation of a handsome twenty-one jewel, solid gold watch and gold fob, beautifully engraved and inscribed, "Presented to 1st Sergt. Daniel M. Cooper by Co. F, 26th Inf., as a token of their esteem, respect and loyal friendship Jan. 16, 1911." Sergeant Cooper, in accepting the company's gift, expressed his deep and sincere appreciation, his regret at leaving his comrades, and assured them that his personal interest, loyal friendship and best wishes would be with them one and all wherever he went. His brief remarks rang true with simple and sincere eloquence. After the applause which greeted Sergeant Cooper's remarks was hushed Major Durfee arose and proposed a toast to Sergeant Cooper, which was drunk standing by everyone present, after which the officers left and the men enjoyed an impromptu "smoker," beer and lunch until 10 o'clock.

TAMPA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., Jan. 23, 1911.

Major Alfred M. Hunter arrived at Fort Dade on Saturday evening for a tour of inspection of this district and is the guest of Major and Mrs. E. M. Blake. Lieut. Elmer E. Bennett left Fort Dade for Palmetto, St. Petersburg and Bradenton on a map making tour last Monday.

Miss Gertrude Wagner, daughter of the late Col. Howard Wagner, arrived at Fort Dade Saturday evening and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. John McKie.

The Fort Dade basketball team played the return game with the Tampa High School team in the post gymnasium at Fort Dade last Friday night. The game played with the Tampa team in Tampa a week ago was the first game our team had played, and although a good, clean game our men were beaten by a score of 12 to 32. In the return game, however, the Fort Dade team, having had more practice in games with two other teams, scored by 24 to 12.

Sergeant Kitchen, the popular provo at Fort Dade who was married on Jan. 2 to Miss Beulah Fay Bethel at her home in Key West, returned to Fort Dade last week, accompanied by his bride.

The Fort Dade basketball team played their second game this season with the Southern College team, the champion basketball team of the state, at the post gymnasium Monday evening, Fort Dade losing by a score of 30 to 38. The game was closely contested throughout, the score being tied at several intervals during the game, the final score of the winners being the result of four consecutive baskets, made by the college men shortly before time was called.

The mine planter Frank tied up at the J.M. dock for a few hours last Sunday. The planter was making the trip from New York to New Orleans and as she had left New York with her decks and rigging covered with ice the change was very agreeable. The Frank was accompanied by Lieut. R. H. Jordan, C.A.C., in command of the mine detachment.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Jan. 20, 1911.

Col. and Mrs. Dorst received the entire garrison at noon on Monday, Jan. 2, when a delicious buffet luncheon and egg-nog were served. Assisting Mrs. Dorst were Mesdames Gallup, Hennessy, Johnson, Taylor, Read, Jones, Smith Schwarzkopf and the Misses Reynolds, Byrne and Drew. Mrs. C. G. Starr complimented Mrs. Hal Sevier, of New York, with a pretty ten at the Menger Hotel. The three large reception rooms were thrown into one and handsomely decorated with dozens of pink roses and palms. An orchestra played during the afternoon, when about 300 guests called. Assisting Mrs. Starr were Mesdames Keeran, Coleman, Kearny, Taylor and the Misses Coleman and Kampmann.

Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Col. and Mrs. Read, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Hedekin, Miss Warren and Mr. Johnson. Mrs. Charlotte Meyrick Sherman, of New York, gave an elaborate dinner dance at the St. Anthony on Jan. 2. The decorations were in green and white, souvenirs of corsage bouquets of narcissus, sweet peas and maidenhair ferns tied with green ribbons for the ladies and silver pencils for the men. A twelve-course dinner was served, after which dancing was indulged in until the wee sma' hours. Mrs. Sherman's guests included Major and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Hennessy, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Colonel Niles, Mrs. Ayl, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Marian Gibbs, Mrs. Mauborne, Lieut. and Mrs. Novak, Miss Hagadorn, Misses Davis, Young, Page and Warren, Mrs. Cropper, Mrs. Lafferty, Linda and Lemly, Lieutenants Comly, Graham, Test, Hollyday, Magruder, Higgins and Captain Harper.

On Jan. 11 the 22d Infantry Ladies' Card Club, was attractively entertained by Mrs. B. A. Moore. The highest score was won by Mrs. Wilson. Thursday, Jan. 12, a delightful card party was given by Mrs. J. E. Cusack. Five hundred was played and attractive prizes were won by Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Hayden and Mrs. Boyd. That night Major and Mrs. B. A. Moore gave a large reception to meet their daughter, Mrs. Mauborne, of Fort Leavenworth, 150 guests being invited. Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Simonds assisted in the dining room, while a delicious punch was served in the front room by Miss Davis and Miss Page. Lieut. and Mrs. Whitfield entertained a few friends informally at supper after the hop last week.

Mrs. Max B. Garber entertained daintily at luncheon on

Saturday Mesdames Richardson, Huckins, Simonds, Page, Muir, Lewis and Garber. Capt. and Mrs. Simonds gave a beautiful reception Saturday night to meet Gen. and Mrs. Hodges, Gen. and Mrs. Page. There were 100 guests, the house was artistically decorated and punch was served by Miss Davis and Miss Page. In the dining room Mesdames Novak, Richardson and Pooder assisted. The 22d Infantry band played throughout the evening.

An informal buffet supper was given by Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Taylor. The party later attended the hop. The guests were Major and Mrs. George Morgan, Major and Mrs. Beverly A. Read, Major and Mrs. Benjamin A. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Van Way, Capt. and Mrs. Fred Gallup, Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Kearny, Miss Eda Kampmann, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin Novak, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Miss Page, Lieutenant Graham, Miss Reynolds, Lieutenant Test, Colonel Reynolds, Miss Elsa Budd, Mrs. Frank Ayl, Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden, Dr. Aydelotte, Miss Frederick, Lieutenant Higgins, Lieutenant Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Crawford.

Col. and Mrs. D. A. Frederick and daughter, Miss Frederick, have arrived from Washington, D.C., and are situated at No. 8, Lower Post. Miss Alicia Burne, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Reynolds.

Mrs. George Nelson and Mrs. M. C. Bristol entertained elaborately in honor of their mother, Mrs. Huffman, and their sister, Miss Huffman. A dainty luncheon was served, after which the guests played five hundred. The prizes were won by Miss Edna Reynolds and Mrs. Huffman. The highest number of other guests came for tea. Mrs. Julius C. Conrad entertained at bridge this week. The Mounted Post Bowling Club met on Thursday evening, when Mrs. George Nelson entertained them with a chafing-dish supper.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 17, 1911.

Col. W. L. Pitcher returned to Sheridan Sunday after spending a month's leave in the East and is again in command of the post. Lieut. Col. H. S. Bishop, 15th Cav., is on active duty since returning from Hot Springs, Ark., and has been placed in command of the squadron of Cavalry during Major J. B. McDonald's absence at Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. William Brooke entertained the Thursday Bridge Club last week. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Brown gave a very pretty tea to the whole post for Mrs. Brown's brother, Lieut. A. R. Emery, and his bride, who are now occupying quarters 92-B. Miss Fuller, of Columbus, is the guest of Mrs. C. S. Fries and has been warmly welcomed into the post again by her numerous friends.

First Lieut. W. P. Moffet, 13th Cav., now under treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., has been ordered to appear before the retiring board at Washington, D.C. Lieut. H. S. Brinkerhoff, Jr., recently promoted to the 27th Infantry, and Mrs. Brinkerhoff will arrive here the end of the month. Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, of California, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, Jr., 15th Cav.

On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Fries gave a supper for their guest, Miss Fuller. Covers were laid for ten, including Miss Marion Bishop, Miss Tarleton, Captain Parrott, Lieutenants Abraham, Coates, Rumbough and Miller. The Monday evening bowling parties are growing quite popular. Last week Miss Bishop entertained the bowlers with a supper, and this week Captains Parrott and Murphy and Dr. Clayton had quite an elaborate spread for the twenty-five officers and ladies who were at the bowling alley.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 16, 1911.

Winter has at last set in here, the mercury having registered below zero during the past week.

On Monday Lieut. and Mrs. Miller and Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness formed a box party at the Princess. Tuesday and Wednesday night the manager of the Princess Theater entertained the officers and their families. The play was "Shenandoah." Over sixty of the enlisted men from the fort were on the stage, which added much to the interest of this military drama. Sergeant Finley, of Troop L, took the part of General Sheridan.

The bridge club met with Mrs. Morris last week. Mrs. Coles winning the prize, a silver picture frame. There has been much skating during the week on the pond. Mrs. Hanney, née Dunn, and Dr. Hanney are being entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. Enos. Mrs. Ball has her cousin, Miss Vera Smythers, of Burlington, Iowa, as her guest.

Friday afternoon Miss Ann Heard was hostess at a bridge, when Mrs. White, Mrs. Hanson and Mrs. Myers won the prizes. The other guests included Mrs. Furlong, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Holderness, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Turner and Miss Clarke. Miss Elsie Clarke and Miss Slade from Des Moines. Mrs. Griffith left Thursday for Fort Riley, to visit her parents, Col. and Mrs. Hunter, prior to their departure for the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 12, 1911.

Gen. and Mrs. Montgomery Macomb were guests of Gen. and Mrs. Bliss here last week, when on their way to Honolulu, where General Macomb is to be the first brigadier in command. Mrs. Von Schrader, wife of Col. Frederick Von Schrader, chief quartermaster of this department, gave a prettily appointed luncheon yesterday in her handsome home on Pierce street. Her guests were Mrs. H. L. Haskell, Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn, wife of Captain Ashburn, C.A.C.; Mrs. John B. Murphy, wife of Capt. J. B. Murphy, C.A.C.; Mrs. Randall Stoney, Mrs. Rodgers, niece of Admiral Rodgers, U.S.N.; Miss Grace Wilson and Miss Lottie Collier. Music rendered by some of the fair guests was enjoyed after the luncheon and the affair was a delightful one.

Mrs. Victor Blue, wife of the Chief of Staff of the Pacific Fleet, is being very much feted in the city's social circles as well as in military and naval sets. She is a very attractive and popular young woman and her friends are delighted that she is making San Francisco her home for the present. Col. and Mrs. John P. Wisser are expected to arrive at the Presidio shortly, where Colonel Wisser is to succeed Colonel Lundeen as post commander. Mrs. Wisser is a Californian and has many friends here who will be glad to welcome her as well as the Colonel.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 20, 1911.

The officers and ladies who live in the club entertained Sunday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine, Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel A. Price, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser and Capt. and Mrs. Otto W. B. Farr. Capt. Lewis M. Koehler returned Tuesday from Fort Riley, Kas. Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., left Thursday for Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to remain two weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Otto B. W. Farr entertained Wednesday evening for the Garrison Five Hundred Club, when honors were won by Mrs. John C. McArthur and Captain Farr. Captain and Mrs. James A. Lynch, 28th Inf., will be the next hostess for the club.

Brig. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, U.S.A., retired, who has been the guest of his son, Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, left Monday for Washington, D.C. Mrs. William B. Bannister entertained Thursday for the Ladies' Afternoon Bridge Club. Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer, who spent the holidays in Rochester, N.Y., with relatives, returned Saturday to the garrison.

Mrs. John S. Leond entertained Sunday evening at a birthday dinner in honor of her son, Lieut. James M. Leond. The twelve guests each dressed to represent the name of a recent book, were Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, Mrs. John M.

"Holeproof" are the Hose for "Service"

Army and Navy men—who are on their feet all day long—need the comfort and wear that "Holeproof" gives. In Holeproof Hose you get a combination of comfort, style and unusual wearing qualities—every box of six pairs carries a six months' guarantee against holes. To be sure you get the genuine "Holeproof" see that the trade-mark below is on the toe.

Ship Stores.

FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The 25-cent "Holeproof" is the world's best quarter sock. Six pairs guaranteed six months, \$1.50. The extra light weight, \$2.00. The mercerized, with a silky finish, \$3.00. Your choice of all one color or assorted. "Holeproof" pure silk socks, \$2.00 for a box of three pairs—guaranteed to wear three months.

The genuine "Holeproof" is sold at all Post Exchanges and Ship Stores, or direct, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance.

Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy"

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO.

555 Fourth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

Temple News Co., S. A., City of Mexico, Agents for Mexican Republic

Are Your Hose Insured?

Campbell, Miss Welch, Miss Hunt, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch and Lieut. Stanley James. The prize was won by Mrs. John M. Campbell, who guessed the names of all the books.

Mr. C. C. Carpenter, of Minneapolis, entertained Wednesday at a dinner and theater party for Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Hagdon, and for Mrs. King, of Seattle, and Mr. C. Cirkler, of Minneapolis. Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler returned Wednesday from Leavenworth, where she had been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony. Mrs. John S. Leond entertained Wednesday informally for Madame Lynch, Mrs. Samuel A. Price, Mrs. John M. Campbell, Mrs. Hugh A. Parker and Mrs. James A. Lynch.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Jan. 18, 1911.

Dr. and Mrs. Doig and Miss Doig, of San Diego, are spending a week with Lieut. Arthur H. Doig before he leaves for station in the Philippines. Mrs. Cushman gave a house warming in her new cottage at Ocean Beach Thursday afternoon, inviting a number of post people. Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr entertained at dinner Friday Dr. and Mrs. Doig, Lieut. and Miss Doig.

A number of post people attended the theater Saturday to see "The Beauty Spot."

Capt. J. G. Ballinger, of the U.S.R.C. Bear, and Mrs. Ballinger and son, recently come from Mobile, Ala., are registered at the Ashforth. Lieut. and Mrs. John Gray, of the Bear, are also at the Ashforth.

Col. John Biddle, of San Francisco, and Lieut. Charles T. Leeds, of Los Angeles, are here on duty relative to fixing the San Diego Harbor lines. Colonel Biddle inspected the fortifications at Fort Rosecrans Tuesday. Lieut. Frank Drake arrived Wednesday from Fort Monroe, Va., for station at Fort Rosecrans. Lieut. and Mrs. Leococ gave a breakfast on Sunday to a number of their Coronado friends.

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., will assume command in April, 1911.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

Departments in the United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of the Colorado.—Hqrs., Denver, Colo. Col. Walter S. Scott, 15th Inf., in temporary command.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Col. Richard H. Wilson, 14th Inf., in temporary command.

Department of the East.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A.

Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C. Tacoma Park, D.C.; D. in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B. D. H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C. Valdez, Alaska; E. M. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G. Ft. Wood, N.Y.; F. L. in Philippines—address Manila; I. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K. Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.—Will sail for San Francisco Aug. 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Leavenworth.

F. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G. Ft. De Russy, H.T. Co. G will sail from Honolulu in October, 1911, for station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. I, K, L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Co. I will sail from San Francisco for station at Honolulu Oct. 5, 1911. M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Cos. K and L will sail for Manila July 5, 1911.

CAVALRY.

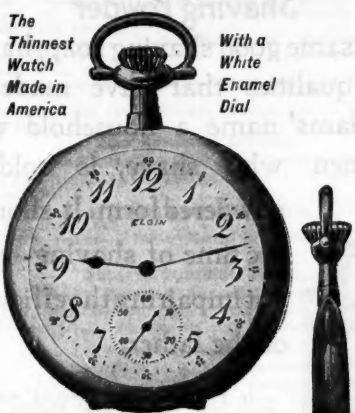
1st Cav.—Hqrs., I. K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; A, B, C and D, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail for United States Jan. 15, 1912. Hqrs., eight troops and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and

The Regulation Watch for the Army and Navy

The
Thinnest
Watch
Made in
America



With a
White
Enamel
Dial

Lord Elgin

Thin Model SIDE VIEW

Meets the prevailing demand for thin watches without sacrificing one iota of the infallible accuracy and durability that have made the Elgin the standard of America.

Like all Elgins, the Lord Elgin is proof against climatic changes, jar, jolt or the concussion of heavy ordnance.

The Lord Elgin is made in several grades—10, 17, and 17 jewels adjusted. 14K and 18K solid gold cases and 20 year filled cases.

The Lord Elgin is cased before leaving the factory and timed in the case. Guaranteed to be accurate—always.

Ask your dealer to show you the Lord Elgin.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
Elgin, Ill.

L and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M. Hdqrs., ten troops and Machine-Gun Platoon will sail for Manila Dec. 5, 1911, and two troops on Feb. 5, 1912.

4th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Hdqrs. and nine troops and Machine-Gun Platoon will sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1911, and three troops March 5, 1912.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas. Hdqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, G, H, I, K, L and M will sail for Manila Feb. 5, 1911, and Troops E and F on May 5, 1911.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, F, H, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, sailed for Manila Dec. 5, 1910. Address Manila, P.I. Troops D and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop G, Ft. Huachuca; Troop E, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
10th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
11th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Ordered to sail from Manila Jan. 15, 1911, for U.S., to be stationed as follows: Hqrs., Machine-Gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; and Troops L and M, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hdqrs. arrived April 6, 1909. Will sail for U. S. March 15, 1911, and take station at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila Dec. 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D and E, Ft. Sill, Okla. Will sail for Schofield Bks., Island of Oahu, H.T., July 5, 1911; A, B and C in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Battery F, Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., C, E and F, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hdqrs. and Batteries E and F will sail from Manila April 15, 1911, en route to Vancouver Bks., Washington; A, B and D, Vancouver Bks., Washington; Batteries A and B will sail for Manila March 5, 1911.

3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, Ft. Myer, Va.
4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.; A and B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla., in July, 1911, for station; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
3d. Ft. Warren, Mass. 11th. Philippines. Address, Manila.
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J., N.Y. 12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 13th. Philippines. Address, Manila.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
18th. Philippines. Address, Manila.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me., will sail for Manila March 5, 1911.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
27th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
42d. Philippines. Address, Manila.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
50th. Philippines. Address, Manila.

Will sail from Manila April 15, 1911, en route to Ft. McKinley, Me.
51st. Philippines. Address, Manila. Will sail from Manila April 15, 1911, en route to Ft. McKinley, Me.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y., will proceed to Ft. Hancock, N.J., for station about the latter part of May, 1911, upon arrival of 54th Co. from Manila.
54th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Will sail for San Francisco April 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

55th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Will sail for San Francisco April 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Du Pont, Del.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y., will proceed to Ft. Crockett, Tex., for station about March 15, 1911.

57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
80th. Key West, Fla.

81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th. Ft. Vawter, N.Y.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
89th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
90th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

91st. Jackson Bks., La.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J., will sail for Manila Feb. 5, 1911.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
97th. Ft. Adams, B.I.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
100th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d. Ft. Adams, B.I.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
117th. Ft. Adams, B.I.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
127th. Ft. Fremont, S.O.
128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
129th. Ft. Adams, B.I.
130th. Ft. Adams, B.I.

131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
138th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Arrived Aug. 31, 1909.

139th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
140th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
141st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
142d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
143d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
144th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
145th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
146th. Ft. Williams, Me.
147th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
148th. Ft. Vawter, N.Y.

149th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
150th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
151st. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
152d. Ft. Barry, Cal.
153d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
154th. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
155th. Jackson Bks., La.
156th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
157th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
158th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

159th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
160th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
161st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
162d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
163d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
164th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
165th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
167th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
171st. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
172d. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
173d. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
174th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
175th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
176th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
177th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
178th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

179th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
180th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
181st. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
182d. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
183d. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
184th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
185th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
186th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
187th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
188th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th. Ft. Vawter, N.Y.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. Will proceed to Ft. Terry, N.Y., about Feb. 1, for station.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me., will sail for Manila March 5, 1911.
91st. Jackson Bks., La.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J., will sail for Manila Feb. 5, 1911.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
97th. Ft. Adams, B.I.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
100th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d. Ft. Adams, B.I.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
117th. Ft. Adams, B.I.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

127th. Ft. Fremont, S.O.
128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
129th. Ft. Adams, B.I.
130th. Ft. Adams, B.I.
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
138th. Philippines. Address, Manila.

139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.
143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
144th. Ft. Washington, Md.
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
146th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Arrived Aug. 31, 1909.

147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
150th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.

153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
157th. Ft. Vawter, N.Y.
158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
164th. Jackson Bks., La.

165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

171st. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
172d. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
173d. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
174th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
175th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
176th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

177th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
178th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
179th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
180th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
181st. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
182d. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

183d. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
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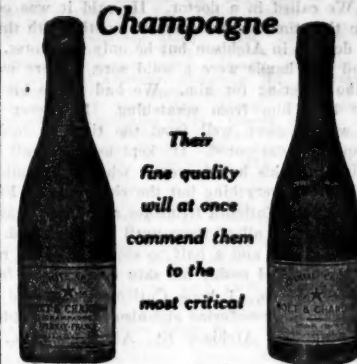
201st. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
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207th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
208th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
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210th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
211st. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
212d. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

213th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
214th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
215th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
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218th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

219th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
220th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
221st. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
222d. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
223d. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
224th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

The Pre-eminent Cavées of Champagne



Their
fine quality
will at once
commend them
to the
most critical

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.
SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

21st Inf.—In Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila Oct. 15, 1911, en route to Vancouver Bks., Wash.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Fort Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.
24th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y. Entire regiment will sail for Manila June 5, 1911.

25th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and O, D, E, F, G and H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; A and B, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Jan. 24. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seston Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seston Schroeder, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M. N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. Arrived Jan. 18 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M. N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M. N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Pullam. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M. N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M. N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, A.O., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.O., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. Arrived Jan. 20 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

BABY'S SKIN TORTURE

"When our baby was seven weeks old he broke out with what we thought was heat but which gradually grew worse. We called in a doctor. He said it was eczema and from that time we doctored six months with three of the best doctors in Atchison but he only got worse. His face, head and hands were a solid sore. There was no end to the suffering for him. We had to tie his little hands to keep him from scratching. He never knew what it was to sleep well from the time he took the disease until he was cured. He kept us awake all hours in the night and his health wasn't what you would call good. We tried everything but the right thing. Finally I got a set of the Cuticura Remedies and I am pleased to say we did not use all of them until he was cured. We have waited a year and a half to see if it would return but it never has and to-day his skin is clear and fair as it possibly could be. I hope Cuticura may save some one else's little one's suffering and also their pocket-books. John Leason, 1403 Atchison St., Atchison, Kan., Oct. 19, 1909."

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. Arrived Jan. 20 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. Arrived Jan. 16 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. Arrived Jan. 22 at Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. Sailed Jan. 21 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. Arrived Jan. 18 at Santa Barbara, Cal.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James O. Gillmore. At San Francisco, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

Second Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At San Francisco, Cal.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At San Francisco, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NAVJO (tender). Bsn. Daniel Dowling. At San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Manila, P.I.
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Manila, P.I.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Stuart W. Cake. At Hong Kong, China.
ELOANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Manila, P.I.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At Shanghai, China.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Canton, China.

Third Division.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Ensign Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.
PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George C. Pogram. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander M. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

TUGS.

CHOOTAW, Chief Bsn. Arthur Smith. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Chief Bsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
PISGATAQUA, Bsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
POTOMAC, Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TEOUSSEH, Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TRITON, At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNOAS, Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
WOMPATUCK, Bsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.
ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M., Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en

route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

BAILEY (torpedo boat), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At Samana Bay, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Sailed Jan. 19 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Arrived Jan. 21 at Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At Samana Bay, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M., Chief Bsn. Frederick B. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHIOAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Leonard. Arrived Jan. 23 at Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. Arrived Jan. 22 at Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Henry O. Dinger. Arrived Jan. 21 at Havana, Cuba. Send mail to Key West, Fla.

DURQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. Arrived Jan. 22 at Charleston, S.C., en route Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ulysses S. Macy. Arrived Jan. 20 at San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedo boat), Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. Arrived Jan. 21 at Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constein. Surveying the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st O.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st O.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. George R. Clark. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. Sailed Jan. 22 from San Pedro, Cal., for San Francisco. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. Frederick E. Horton, master. Sailed Jan. 19 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MCCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John T. Tompkins. Placed in commission Jan. 23 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. At Ceiba, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARS (collier), merchant complement. (Arthur B. Randall, master. Arrived Jan. 23 at Bermuda, en route Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st O.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wat T. Claverius. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OUTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simeon B. Smith. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Sailed Jan. 22 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr. Arrived Jan. 21 at Havana, Cuba. Send mail to Key West, Fla.

PEORIA, G., Bsn. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joel R. P. Pringle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. The Petrel is under orders to proceed to the West Indies. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherpoon. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At Amapala, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RALPH, P.C., 11 guns. Ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Arrived Jan. 18 at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At Samana Bay, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. Sailed Jan. 21 from Santa Barbara, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Robert L. Berry. Sailed Jan. 23 from Newport, R.I., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STRINGHAM (torpedo boat), Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

STYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

Williams' Quick & Easy Shaving Powder

The same good shaving soap, having the qualities that have made the Williams' name a household word to men who shave, is sold in powdered form. It shortens the time of shaving without impairing the efficiency of the lather.



If you prefer your shaving soap in stick form, get Williams' Shaving Stick in the nickle box with patented hinged cover.

Sample of either Williams' Shaving Stick or Williams' Shaving Powder mailed on receipt of four cents in stamps. Address

The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. A., Glastonbury, Conn.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. Arrived Jan. 22 at Ceiba, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At the mouth of the Potomac. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Trench. Arrived Jan. 18 at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. Arrived Jan. 23 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. Sailed Jan. 21 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Amapala, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. Sailed Jan. 22 from the navy yard, New York, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, O., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ernest F. Eckhardt. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.
DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. At Cape Cruz, Cuba.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. At Cape Cruz, Cuba.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At Cape Cruz, Cuba.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McLuby. At Cape Cruz, Cuba.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At Cape Cruz, Cuba.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Cape Cruz, Cuba.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Alfred H. Miles, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

OUTTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TARANTULA (submarine). Midshipman Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

VIPER (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald O. Bingham, Commander.
Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SALMON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TARPON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis O. Richardson, Commander.
Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightle. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal. The Davis has been temporarily assigned to the First Division.
FOX (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. At San Diego, Cal. The Fox has been temporarily assigned to the First Division.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At San Diego, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Leo F. Welch. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.
PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Diego, Cal.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Diego, Cal.

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Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.
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First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign James L. Oswald. At Manila, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Robert W. Cabanis. At Manila, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. At Manila, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.
ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James O. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MOHIOAN (tender). Ensign Robert V. Lowe. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

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HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scates. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
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Key to Abbreviations.

1st O.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.O. (armored cruiser); P.O. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

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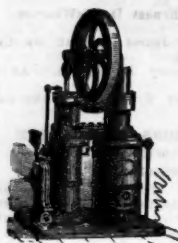
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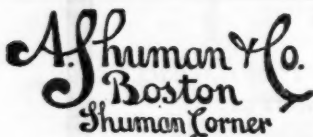
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